

December 1978

Brown

Alumni Monthly



Our Stocking Is Hung By The Chimney With Care

Remember when you
believed that Santa Claus
really did slide down the
chimney while Donner,

Dasher and the others
waited impatiently on the
roof? Remember when the
gifts you'd hinted at or written
about were under the tree — and
you saved those stocking ones for
last? For the orange, the pear, the
sure surprise, the last hurrah — and,
maybe a lump of coal?

Well, we're hanging our stocking by
your chimney with care — and with some
confidence that Brown's behavior (in
terms of performance) this past year (and,
in a way, the past two centuries) has been
noted with pride by the whole family.

By the entire Brown community, by
every member of Brown's growing
alumni family.

So we've put up Brown's stocking to
remind you of the Brown Fund's 1978-
79 Campaign . . . its goal of \$2,225,000
(19% more than last year) . . . its goal of
18,000 Brown backers. Remember that
every million dollars you enable the Fund to
raise is the equivalent of 20 million dollars



in endowment (and while
Brown is endowed by
history and enriched by
tradition, it is not one of
the wealthier Ivies). So
every dollar counts. And
every vote of confidence
is a contribution, too.

Won't you review
your own year-end
giving right now? Perhaps
your tax situation
makes it especially
easier to play a hearty
Santa this year, instead
of next Spring. Every
kind of gift to Brown
is deductible —
and every gift to
Brown enables
your Univer-
sity to be what
its past promises
and what its
future invites.

Send a stocking gift
to Bruno — stock, bonds,
check, pledge or even an
orange grove or a pear tree.
He'll get a kick out of it.

The Brown Fund—if we don't, who will?



Brown

Brown Alumni Monthly, December 1978, Vol. 79, No. 4

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When anthropologist Peter Schmidt first went to Tanzania nine years ago to record the oral history of the Hava people, he did not intend to change traditional thinking about the development of steel-making in Africa. Yet, with the help of metallurgist Don Avery in combining archeological excavations, historical accounts, and a modern re-enactment, that is just what he's done.

22 The Dean on Capitol Hill

Former Associate Dean of the College Lee Verstandig Ph.D. '70 has moved his desk from the academic arena to the political one. As administrative assistant to Rhode Island's Senator John Chafee, Verstandig seems to be thriving.

28 Literary Archaeology

In which Professor of English Ed Bloom, Lillian Bloom (professor of English at Rhode Island College), and Joan Klingel '73 A.M., '77 Ph.D. excavate and prepare to publish the letters of a remarkable woman who was a member of Dr. Johnson's famous Circle and a prolific correspondent — Hester Lynch Thrale Piozzi.

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© 1978 by Brown Alumni Monthly. Published nine times during each year — January/February, March, April, May/June, July/August, September, October, November, and December — by Brown University, Providence, R.I. Printed by The Lane Press, Burlington, Vt. Editorial offices are in Nicholson House, 71 George St., Providence, R.I. 02906. Member, Council for Advancement and Support of Education. The Monthly is sent to all Brown alumni. Please allow eight weeks for changes-of-address.

Carrying the Mail

The curriculum debate

Editor: It is sad that Jerry Mackarevich feels that Brown failed to educate him (Carrying the Mail, BAM, September). Brown's failure, however, was in admitting "a confused, poorly motivated student" in the first place, and in lacking the counseling resources necessary to advise him that he'd be better off at, say, Cornell, where distribution requirements never were abolished. Admissions does an admirable job of screening over 10,000 applicants per year; it is inevitable that a few mistakes are made. Counseling and advising have probably been the weakest features of the New Curriculum, though their importance has always been recognized.

Brown has chosen to be a specific kind of school for a specific type of intelligent, intellectually aggressive student. There are plenty of students who can benefit from Brown's unique atmosphere. As an active NASP interviewer (not recruiter), I know that if Brown followed Harvard and reinstated a

Letters to the editor are welcome. They should be on subjects of interest to readers of this magazine, with emphasis on an exchange of views and discussion of ideas. All points of view are welcome, but for reasons of space, variety, and timeliness, the staff may not publish all letters it receives and may use excerpts from others.

"core curriculum," it would lose its unique focus on the "how" of education, would weaken its ability to educate men and women who see their bachelor's degree as a beginning to their education, not a conclusion.

As for Mr. Mackarevich, the subject matter of art, economics, philosophy, or whatever else he didn't learn at Brown is still there for the learning. All it takes is intelligence and motivation.

JOSEPH HALETKY '68
Palo Alto, Calif.

Thayer Street

Editor: The October issue of the *Alumni Monthly* came today and I was interested in the misuse of information I had given to Matthew Wald '76 for his story on "Thayer Street." I guess his education in biology and language was not as clear to him in '76 as was mine in '26.

He asked me how I liked the tremendous growth on Thayer Street. I said that "We have the type of growth that I would define in a body with *elephantiasis*" and he used the word "*encephalitis*." Thayer Street has a serious sickness in its grotesque growth and not in any way could it be described as a "sleepy growth." I only wish it was a "sleepy" neighborhood, that the sleepiness could be caught by those of us living just off Thayer Street.

He also refers to Le Papillon as "a Belgian-style restaurant." To the best of my memory, "Le Papillon" is French for butterfly, and they serve French food in this restaurant, so where did "Belgian-style" get onto Angell Street?

For you "oldsters," Thayer Street sure "ain't what it used to be," but I still love it. (Most of the time, that is.)
H. CUSHMAN ANTHONY '26
Providence

'Beautiful and touching'

Editor: "Learning to Live with Death" by Janet Phillips (BAM, September) is a beautiful and touching article. I hope that it will be read by many, for one's sense of compassion cannot help but be enlivened by Ms. Phillips's account of Dr. Scala's course. Our world today needs caring and compassionate people. Else how do we answer Dr. Kübler-Ross's question, in *On Death and Dying*: "Are we becoming less human or more human?"

I thank BAM for carrying such an article, which gives us an insight in how to be more, not less, human.

LAWRENCE J. CURTIN, Capt., USN (Ret.)
Madison, Conn.


Sex-blind fund-raising?

Editor: Now that women have achieved parity in admissions at Brown, they have an equal responsibility to achieve parity in their contributions.

J. WILLIAM FLYNN '59
Wellesley Hills, Mass.

The Japanese teachers

Editor: As one of the families accepting four Japanese teachers of English for a home-stay visit, we would like to add a personal note of enthusiasm to your brief article in the September issue, describing some of




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for 1979

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Two Offerings from the Associated Alumni of Brown University

Term Life Insurance

The Associated Alumni of Brown University announces that its term life insurance program will be offered again this winter. Information and applications will be sent to alumni from classes 1935 through 1978 living in most states, other alumni under age 75 who do not receive materials can get them from the alumni office on request.

Both alumni and their spouses are eligible to apply for \$10,000, \$25,000 or \$50,000 up to age 65 (reduced amounts from ages 65 to 75). Coverage of \$2,500 is available for the eligible children of those who apply. The premiums for this coverage are quite economical, and the program offers good protection from cancellation by the insurance company. Coverage terminates at age 75, though it can be converted to an individual policy at that time.

Term insurance offered at good rates provides alumni with an invaluable service, and in the past alumni have shown much interest in this program. The Associated Alumni hopes that they will continue to participate, and encourages everyone under age 75 to apply.

1979 Brown University Alumni Directory

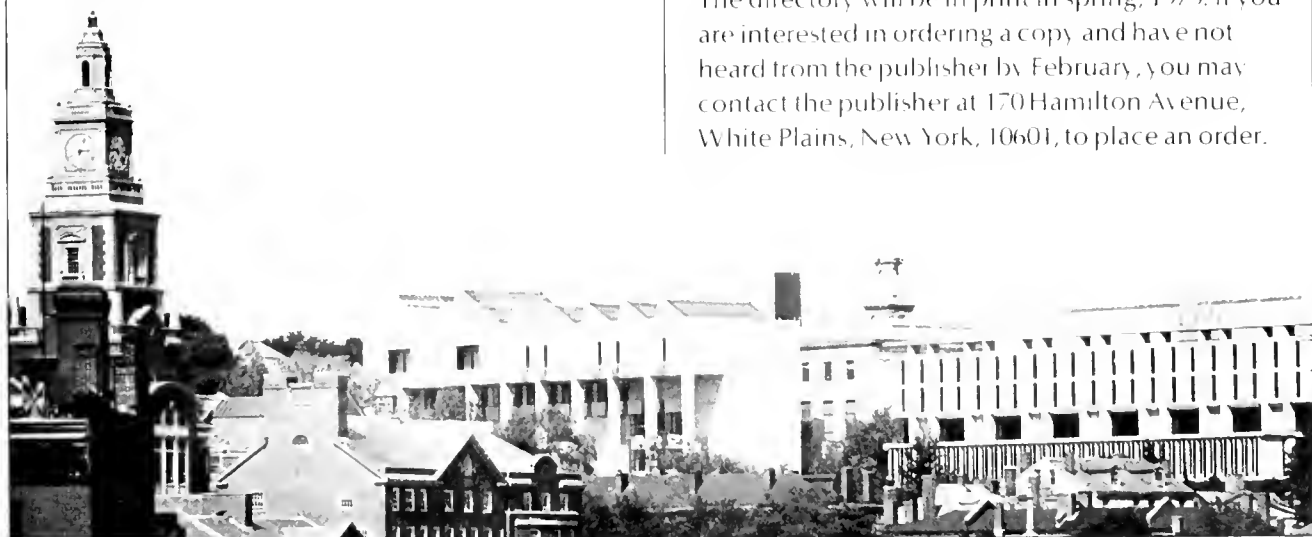
Many Brown Alumni have already received telephone calls from the Bernard C. Harris Company, publishers of the official Brown University Alumni Directory. The Associated Alumni voted to support this kind of reference book after receiving numerous requests for such a directory.

The purpose of the telephone contact is to verify the information which the alumni provided on the directory questionnaires and the information currently held on alumni records. At the same time, the telephone representatives of the publishing company are inviting alumni to purchase personal copies of the directory.

Since the cost of the directory is self-liquidating through sales, these requests on the part of the Harris representatives are made with the approval of the Associated Alumni.

In this way the directory can be made available to alumni at no cost or obligation to the Associated Alumni or Brown, and in return the Bernard C. Harris Company provides updated and complete alumni records for the University's use only.

The directory will be in print in spring, 1979. If you are interested in ordering a copy and have not heard from the publisher by February, you may contact the publisher at 170 Hamilton Avenue, White Plains, New York, 10601, to place an order.



their activities. The weekend these teachers spent with us was one of the high points of our summer, as well as theirs.

In two days and nights, we attended a summer theater program produced by high school students, visited Old Slater Mill, spent a day on Prudence Island at our "villa," as one man charmingly termed it, listened to some old 45-rpm records brought back from Japan twenty years ago (and found the songs have all become popular again), discussed American and Japanese educational systems at long length, learned to play a finger-throwing game called "rock, scissors, paper," had a marvelous language les-

son while preparing corn — "peeling, paring, husking, shucking, corn husks, corn silk, corn cobs, corn tassels," even corncob dolls and pipes, which they did not believe were real.

In that short time, despite, or perhaps because of, the language barrier, a beginning of real friendship was developed that we hope will be continued by mail. Our children were afforded a unique international experience without leaving home and it was impressed on each of us anew that the language we speak every day, but rarely listen to carefully, is wonderfully fascinating, intricate, and expressive. We thank Brown and the

language department for the opportunity we had to participate in this program and hope to be included another year.

BETSY LEE JEFFERS BISHOP '84
Providence

'Bone up on logic'

Editor: If Barry Hill-Tout [Carrying the Mail, BAM, October] wishes to state his case against the Lamphere consent decree on the idea that it is illogical and therefore false, he had better bone up on his logic. "Illogical" does not lead to false. Something can be illogical and still true — it just doesn't follow the rules of logic. Mr. Hill-Tout's letter is illogical. Whether it is true or false remains to be seen.

SUSAN JAWOROWSKI '79
Campus

What's left?

Editor: I read [BAM, September] of the kudos bestowed on the BAM with pleasure but with no surprise. What I would like to know is, what is left for the September issue? It is surely the finest issue of my days as an alumnus. That takes in fifty-eight years. There is so much of excellence that it would be toly to try to list them all.

I was surprised to open the book and find "Carrying the Mail" in the number-one spot. But the quality and import of the letters showed me why.

As a member of the third generation of a show business family and as general manager of E. F. Albee's Rhode Island theatrical interests for a short time, the news on the new Department of Theatre Arts was welcome and I was happy to see Prof. James Barnhill's active participation in it. . . .

I realize that Saunders Redding's essay was not written for the BAM, but nevertheless it must rank as the finest article that the *Monthly* has ever printed. It seemed to me as I read it that every word was exactly the correct word to express Mr. Redding's thought. I would hate to have been an editor required to cut a hundred or two words. I don't think it could be done.

I don't know who wrote "Ah So, the Ball Game" but it was delightful [Debra Shore —Editor].

"Learning to Live with Death" was a remarkable contribution. Brown is lucky to have a Dr. Scala, and I feel Dr. Scala was lucky to have a group with real feelings become his partners in such an experimental learning venture.

As a close personal friend of Lon Quinn's, I had heard a lot about Tim Mutch and was fascinated by the story of Devistan.

I was back on campus for the June Commencement days and roomed across the hall in South Wayland from Rev. Stowell. We sort of looked out for each other and became friends. His picture added to the enjoyment of the issue.

Unfortunately the penultimate page

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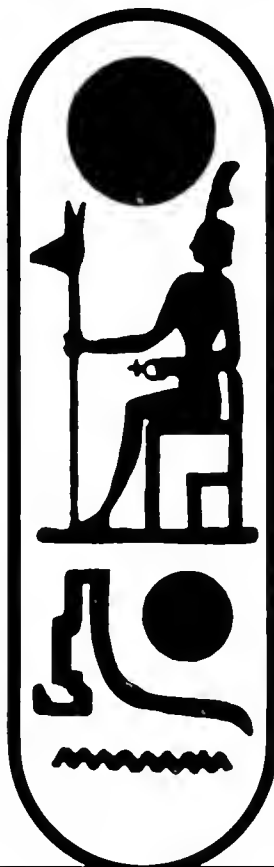
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brought the news of the death of one of my best friends, Franklin O. Rose, and I closed the cover with a tear in my eye.

As they say in show business, and I say it of the September issue, "How are you going to top that one?"

CLIFTON N. LOVENBERG '20
Cape Coral, Fla.

Sidney Goldstein

Editor: Brown has a distinguished record in sociology, and particularly in the specialty of demography. So, as both a demographer and the parent of a Brown undergraduate, I was especially pleased to see Debra Shore's fine article on Prof. Sidney Goldstein (BAM, March), who has done so much to strengthen Brown's program in sociology and demography, and also to further understanding of demographic behavior throughout the world. Brown is fortunate to be able to number such people among its faculty.

LINCOLN H. DAY
Canberra, Australia

The writer is senior fellow in the department of demography of the Australian National University in Canberra. — Editor

Sex-blind admissions

Editor: The article on Brown's "sex-blind" admissions policy in [the October] magazine does not face the problems that this policy will create over a period of years. Over the summer I compiled a short study relating to this subject and sent it to about fifty alumni and some members of the administration. In it I included figures going back a few years of admissions of men and women in the Ivy League colleges. The contrast was startling. I also included the history of alumni giving for the men and women which, in dollars given per individuals, favors the men by a large percentage. There is no way I can reconcile the present "sex-blind" trend in relation to what is best for Brown University.

Quoting from the article in the magazine, the department was "caught by surprise by the happenings of the year." On the other hand, I recently received the following statement from the admissions department: "This has not been a sudden and startling development." It was news to me and to many other alumni that when the merger with Pembroke took place the goal of one to one was established. How much consideration was then given to the money-raising possibilities at Brown? Should not the current trustees have the right of review and to consider necessary changes for the good of Brown?

Surely we can agree we want a wide and balanced spectrum of students at Brown. We know there are many facets involved in the hard choices aimed toward a dynamic, diverse student body encompassing many interests and talents. In light of this the "sex-blind" policy makes no sense. Why should

not the men be accepted in numbers appropriate to their total applications, with allowance for the greater attrition among the male candidates? During the past four years male applications have been running 62 percent versus 38 percent for females. Why then the discrepancy? Brown's policy seems to be to increase the women undergraduates at the expense of the male segment.

[My] study indicates that Brown is out of step with the other Ivy League colleges. I have received fourteen letters and seven phone calls, of which five came from the East. I have not received a negative comment. Brown has the smallest endowment of the Ivy colleges and can ill afford such a disadvantageous policy. I repeat my conviction that the admissions policy must be in step with the major requirements of Brown University. Brown alumni should receive clarification of the hows and whys of the admissions procedures.

KILGORE MACFARLANE '23
Scottsdale, Ariz.

Concerns about computers

Editor: I read Elise Hancock's article on computers (BAM, October) with a great deal of interest. I was pleased to note her concern over the direction computers and data processing can take in the future.

I have been an active practitioner in the (sometimes) black art of data processing since shortly after graduation. My current responsibilities are to manage the data processing activity for the second largest insurance broker in the world. I consider myself knowledgeable in many aspects of the field.

I am concerned that a too precipitous rush to turning functions over to a computer can have disastrous effects on the people to whom those functions are addressed. There are many who have already experienced the frustration of getting a credit billing error corrected, having a payment incorrectly applied, adjusting a payroll check when a "computer" is involved. I agree with Dr. van Dam that this is not a "computer error," but, whatever kind it is, it is real and of concern to the person(s) affected. In my opinion, the reasons these relatively simple transactions are difficult to correct or adjust is that, once the systems are released for end use, those responsible for using them are inadequately prepared for working with the system. Even when a thorough training was done for initial users, the benefits of training tend to be lost as staff turnover takes effect, or procedure changes are made, or the programmers move on to other tasks or other firms.

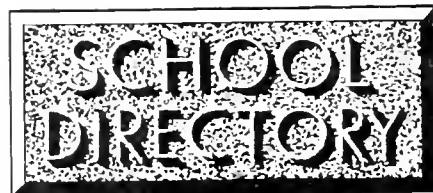
The point I am trying to make is that if relatively straightforward systems, affecting a relatively insensitive commodity (money), cannot be made reliable and sensitive to feedback, we should not rush to implement other systems whose effect is much more crucial to the individual. These other systems

include computer-based medical diagnosis, computer-assisted education, or computers making any kind of value judgments. When the one-in-a-thousand or one-in-a-million person is mishandled by these systems, more than money is affected; a human life is affected. No amount of audit trails, backup systems, or traditional correction procedures will undo the problem.

Ms. Hancock's concerns are well founded. I hope they are shared by others, both in the data processing field and in society at large.

J. T. HALLEY '58
Baltimore, Md.

The writer is data processing manager for a Baltimore firm. — Editor



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Under the Elms

LIFELONG LEARNING:

A new report offers some guidelines

No university truly committed to the ideals of a liberal arts education has ever felt its mission to be complete when its students graduate or leave, and Brown is no exception. The taste of ideas and subjects offered to each student at Brown merely serves to induce a lifelong hunger for learning. One way universities have traditionally attempted to sate this hunger and to fulfill their mission is through what has variously been called extension, continuing education, or lifelong learning. Brown's efforts go back almost 200 years.

In 1785 and 1786 Professor Benjamin Waterhouse gave courses of popular lectures on natural history, and in 1790 Professor Peres Lobes gave a similar course on natural philosophy. In the winter of 1890-91 an Extension Division was formed, with four courses offered. By 1892 there were thirty-five courses attended by 1,500 people. Over the years the number of courses and enrollments fluctuated greatly. In 1974-75, 1,213 people enrolled in sixty-five courses, but the University, at that time engaged in financial retrenchment, decided to suspend the Extension Division.

In September 1977, however, President Howard Swearer appointed a Task Force on Lifelong Learning to consider the future of continuing education at Brown. What opportunities now exist for the so-called 'non-traditional' student at Brown? What should Brown's role in lifelong learning be with regard to the programs offered by other area colleges and universities? Should Brown offer additional degree programs — something like a master of arts in liberal studies — or become more involved in non-degree programs? George Monterro, professor of English and director of the Center for Portu-

Hugh Swearer

guese and Brazilian Studies, served as chairman of the Task Force, and Virginia Sides, former president of Roger Williams College, was staff assistant. The Task Force report, with several recommendations, is now in.

"We felt it was very important that the University make its major resources — its faculty, laboratories, and libraries — available to the community," says Task Force chairman Monteiro. "We recommended that the University utilize the existing class recitation schedule more fully by transferring perhaps 25 percent of the classes, on a rotating basis, to the afternoon and early evening hours."

Essentially, the report suggested that non-degree candidates and "public auditors" be permitted to enroll in undergraduate courses at Brown at reduced tuition rates, except in those courses in which enrollment is limited or in which auditing is inappropriate, such as language courses, honors seminars, and lab courses. "This is intended to attract the highly motivated person of any age who wishes to have the quality education that Brown offers," says Virginia Sides.

The Task Force recommended that the Resumed Undergraduate Education program — in which a student who has interrupted his formal education for five or more years, or who is twenty-five or older, may matriculate at Brown for full or part-time study — be continued indefinitely. In Semester I of 1978-79, there were ninety-three RUE students enrolled at Brown.

The Task Force recommended that the Graduate Council study the "feasibility and desirability" of instituting a master of arts in liberal studies degree program and that more graduate courses, especially in science and engineering, be scheduled in the late afternoon or evening on or off campus, "so that they will be available to non-traditional students who need to retool or upgrade their professional skills."

In addition, the Task Force recommended that the University continue to admit post-baccalaureate students to undergraduate and graduate courses as special students and that a limited number of courses for post-baccalaureate students be offered on a trial basis in the summer, if enrollment so warrants. While the Task Force did not present a specific plan for a summer school, it did suggest that a program of pre-medical courses for post-baccalaureate students and a program for teachers might be developed. "If courses for post-baccalaureate special students, especially pre-medical courses, were offered during the summer," Sides comments, "it might relieve the pressure on undergraduates and might allow more services for these special students — counseling and so on — which they presently don't have."

Finally, the Task Force recommended that a top-level administrator be appointed to coordinate and expand lifelong learning programs at Brown, and that this officer be charged with developing a plan for summer activities. "This ought to be an individual who would be acceptable as a member of the Brown faculty," Monteiro says. "For too long such programs have been regarded as a stepchild of the University," Sides adds, "and an administrator should be placed at a level signifying the program's true integrity and place within the institution."

The recommendations in the Task Force's report, which has now been sent to all department chairmen and members of the Educational Policy Group and Faculty Policy Group for consideration, are modest. Many are merely extensions of programs Brown already offers. "We did not want to come in with a lot of fancy ideas that would involve raising large sums of money that the University does not have," Monteiro says. "Our recommendations could be started up almost immediately without much expense. Our basic principle was

that we wanted to offer what we *have* to the community, and not create something separate."

In his letter to the faculty accompanying the report, Howard Swearer wrote, "It is, I believe, essential for Brown to expand existing, and establish new, programs in lifelong learning in order to be well-positioned for the balance of this century during which formal study by older citizens will almost certainly become an increasingly important aspect of American higher education. Brown has much to offer the older student and, in return, there are tangible benefits for the University, including the traditional undergraduate." D.S.

SOUTH AFRICAN DIVESTITURE: An editor raises a 'hue and cry'

"I'm amazed that so many of you have come to hear about a country so far away," Donald Woods, exiled editor of the East London, South Africa, *Daily Dispatch*, told an overflow crowd in Alumnae Hall on October 3. His lecture, sponsored by the Undergraduate Council of Students and the Racial Awareness Communications Exchange, was entitled "Biko, Apartheid, and the Crisis in South Africa," and his avowed purpose in speaking was to "raise the hue and cry of the divestiture issue and bring it here to Brown."

A long-time critic of apartheid, Woods was banned from all forms of public expression in South Africa and deprived of most of his other civil rights when he accused the Vorster regime of complicity in the death of his friend, black leader Stephen Biko, last fall. Since fleeing the country on New Year's Eve for political asylum in England, Woods has published a book called *Biko*, become a visiting Neiman Fellow at Harvard, spoken before the U.N. Security Council and the House and Senate

foreign relations committees, and met with President Carter. He recently undertook a speaking tour of U.S. colleges and universities because "he told the Brown audience, 'campuses in the U.S. will give expression to this issue as they did with the Vietnam War.'"

Woods, a soft-spoken man with prematurely white hair, took pains to impress on his listeners that South Africa's racial tensions extend far beyond the boundaries of that country in their moral and pragmatic implications. "Apartheid is not just a dispute going on in South Africa," he said. "It's a world flash point more dangerous than the Mideast — where the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. maintain a balance of power. In South Africa, you have a vacuum on one side and the U.S.S.R. and China on the other." He warned, "Unless strong pressures are marshaled against the white regime, a racial civil war will break out in four or five years that will have repercussions all over the world." In every country where race relations are an issue, such a war would cause internal tensions and polarizations, Woods predicted. The U.S. was a good case in point: "I'm surprised by some of the things I've seen here," he said. "There are three forms of racism — statutory, economic, and psychological — and the latter two are still present here. That means the campaign is only one-third over."

"The one faint chance left of a peaceful solution" in South Africa, Woods asserted, "is through economic pressure on the white regime to persuade it to negotiate." The white regime, with its middle-class values, "depends on a sense of acceptability" to other "white" governments and nations, and is thus sensitive to their disapproval, above and beyond any economic sanctions they might impose. "South African whites believe that Americans essentially agree with them, and they must be disabused of this notion."

The fundamental moral argument for divestiture, according to Woods, is that "the University should not be funded partially by the exploitation of others." To those who equate divestiture with "moral handwashing," Woods countered, "If you've got dirty hands, wash them. . . . To say that if we sell our stock in companies doing business in South Africa, someone else will buy it, is rather like a chemicals firm in World War II saying, 'If we don't man-

ufacture gas for Auschwitz, someone else will.'" He denounced the Sullivan Principles, a set of proposed guidelines for fair-labor practices for American firms operating in South Africa, as an excuse for exploitation and as the embodiment of "the forces of pussy-footism." Woods pointed out that the \$76 million a year in wages paid to black workers by U.S. firms is far outweighed by the \$200 million a year those firms pay in taxes to the South African government.

The argument that "business is business and only profits matter" (which Woods termed the "Elks-Rotarian line") is "shortsighted," he said. "South Africa is a bad investment now, and it will get worse." He reminded his audience that "not everything can be reckoned in terms of dollars and cents" and appealed to them to "bring your influence to bear for divestiture. . . . If Brown can't function without those dollars, it doesn't deserve to function," he said. "It's up to you to restore the soul of the institution."

After a standing ovation, Woods fielded half a dozen questions from the audience, ranging from the reasons for his denunciation as an opportunist by the Black Writers' Association of South Africa ("The South African press claims that I'm making millions, and the writers' association has swallowed that propaganda"), to the political future of Namibia ("The South African government has no intention of giving them true independence"), the role that sympathetic whites can play in the South African black-consciousness movement ("very little"), and the justification for emerging African nations' switching their loyalties to the Eastern bloc ("Of course it's justified when you're involved in a life-or-death struggle. To the blacks of South Africa, that's exactly what this is"). Finally, someone asked him if he had any suggestions for further efforts to persuade the Brown Corporation to divest. "Keep at them," Woods answered. "Don't let them have a moment's peace." J.P.

A brief boil, but mostly a simmer

The South Africa question remained at a simmer through the month of October and into November, although it threatened briefly to come to a boil on October 13, when the Southern



Africa Solidarity Committee (SASC) and the Third World Coalition (TWC) held a jointly sponsored rally on the Green. The rally, which was timed to coincide with a meeting of the Corporation, was actually two-pronged: to urge divestiture of University stocks in companies doing business in South Africa, and to charge the University with failing to live up to the commitments it made to the minority community after the takeover of University Hall in 1975.

After marching around University Hall and then to the John Hay Library, where a meeting for new trustees and trustees emeriti was being held, the students reassembled on the Green to listen to various minority spokesmen air their grievances about Brown's policies. No specific proposals or threats were made, though. The rally appeared to alienate many students who felt that combining the issues of divestiture and minority grievances only weakened both; nevertheless, a *Brown Daily Herald* poll on October 26 showed that student support of divestiture had increased 11.5 percent since last spring. Of the 2,885 students polled, 40.2 percent opposed divestiture, and 31.4 percent supported it.

In a forum aired over WBRU-AM on October 24, Robert A. Reichley, vice president for University relations, predicted that the University would not divest itself of its South Africa-related stocks and termed divestiture a "drastic action" unlikely to be taken by other major private universities. Meanwhile, the *ad hoc* Student-Faculty Committee on Corporate Responsibility in Investment Policy, which had been meeting

weekly since June, issued its recommendations for "a permanent mechanism for regularly communicating to the Corporation the views and recommendations of the Brown community regarding corporate responsibility in investment policies," in the words of the committee's charge.

The committee's report stated that "Brown's Corporation has a legal and non-delegable responsibility to administer University funds in a prudent manner which assures that the University and its mission will endure. Brown also has a moral responsibility to see that the corporations of which it is a voting shareholder by virtue of its investments do not engage in socially harmful activities." The committee recommended that a permanent Advisory Committee on Corporate Responsibility in Investment be established, consisting of three faculty, three students (two undergraduate and one graduate), and three alumni, to work closely with the Corporation's Advisory Committee on Proxy Issues. Essentially, the permanent committee's charge would be "to consider issues of moral responsibility in the investment policies of Brown University and to make recommendations to the Proxy Committee of the Corporation which, in its considered judgment, would best serve the interests of the University."

A faculty forum was held October 24 to discuss the report, which was scheduled to be voted on by the faculty at its November 7 meeting. The forum itself was sparsely attended, and action on the report was delayed for another month when Professor of Economics George Borts and Professor of Engineering John Savage introduced a lengthy series of proposed amendments to the report at the November faculty meeting. Several faculty members protested that it would be impossible to consider both the report and the amendments in the limited time left, and it was voted 34-22 to postpone consideration of the issue until the December meeting.

Meanwhile, the Corporation had been preparing a new statement on its investment policies (see following story). J.P

The Corporation's statement on divestiture

In a statement released November 16, the Advisory and Executive Committee of the Corporation rejected di-

vestiture as an appropriate response to the South African problem, although it promised to give prompt consideration to whatever action the faculty might take at its December meeting on the proposal for an advisory committee on investment policy. The following is an excerpt from that statement:

"... We recognize that the particular issue of South Africa is of great concern to the campus. Recalling the principles which were enunciated and published on the campus last May, we feel it might be helpful to explain again in general terms the current position of the Corporation on this matter since there appears to be some confusion and misunderstanding on the campus despite the various actions and statements of last year.

"For most of this decade, the Brown Corporation and two of its committees — namely the Advisory and Executive Committee and the Advisory Committee on Proxy Issues — have devoted growing amounts of time to an analysis of the special issues surrounding the Brown portfolio and the degree to which the University can and should use its role as investor and shareholder to influence constructive social change at home and in the world.

"... Then, as now, the Republic of South Africa and its repressive policy of apartheid were very much on the minds of the Trustees and Fellows and figured prominently in our discussions. No responsible American with sensitivity and an appreciation of our own ideals and origins can feel anything but repugnance for the institution of apartheid. We are trustees and fellows and, as such, members of a broad and diverse University community. Though South Africa is far away geographically, we do not regard its policies of racism as distant and irrelevant to our role as the governing body of a prestigious and liberal institution whose foundation is based on diversity of ideas and people.

"Today there is pressure upon many American colleges and universities to use their portfolios as weapons against apartheid, and against repression in other countries of the world as well. The most extreme suggestion calls upon universities to sell all of their securities in U.S. companies that do business in South Africa in the belief that such an act would hasten the departure of those companies, assist in the eventual collapse of the South African government, and help the rise to power of

the black majority.

"... By law under the Charter of Brown University, we are charged with safeguarding the endowment of this institution. It is a role we take seriously and one that is never easy, even in the best of times. Now, in an era of runaway inflation when the power of our endowment is diminished, the task is even more difficult. Yet one of the ways in which trustees fulfill their financial responsibility is through the creation, preservation, and growth of a strong endowment, the returns from which support the educational programs of Brown.

"... The dilemma we face in the South African question is not a clear-cut issue of high morality *vs.* financial profit. Brown, as a non-profit institution whose resources are devoted to teaching and research, is not in the same category as an individual or corporate investor whose main motive in maintaining a large portfolio is the accumulation of wealth. It is difficult to think of a great private university in this vein, for the returns on Brown's investments are not a goal in themselves, isolated and apart from the support those funds provide for the educational objectives of our faculty and students, and the general welfare of both. If there is a conflict, it is between the moral principles we support for Brown, and the threat divestment would pose for the financial resources we are obligated to preserve and have pledged significantly to increase over the next few years to guarantee viable University programs.

"... We remain unconvinced by the evidence at hand that across-the-board divestment on our part would necessarily have the desired effect of ending the entrenched system of racism in South Africa. ... We continue to believe there remain many ambiguities in the complex South Africa situation, and we disagree with those who have concluded that corporate withdrawal and divestment by us and other educational institutions is the only way to bring about the desired changes. Moreover, we support actions by the United States government and private parties to bring about constructive change in that deeply troubled country.

"And if there is disagreement on the effects of across-the-board divestment by Brown on the South African dilemma, there is no disagreement among us on the negative effects divestiture would have on our financial stability

and our efforts to build and protect the endowment that helps support this University.

"Much has been said about the cost in financial terms were we to decide to divest across-the-board from those companies operating in South Africa. Brown is currently operating on its first break-even budget in a decade after a long battle to stabilize our expenditures and increase our revenue. The financial costs would not be an insignificant item, trying as we are to preserve and maximize all of our resources. If the direct financial losses were the only cost of divestiture, and if we could be certain such an act would bring about constructive change in South Africa, then the dilemma we face might be eased. Unfortunately, a precedent-setting action to divest would also have a major effect on our ability and flexibility to reinvest. That is a price we cannot pay at the very time we are attempting to increase our endowment in the early stages of the largest capital campaign in Brown's history.

"From a philosophical standpoint, not enough has been said about the need for Brown and other great U.S. private universities to encourage diverse viewpoints within the academic community and to avoid in general taking 'institutional' positions on issues which do not impact directly on the University. We agree apartheid is evil, but there is not agreement on the role Brown should play in helping to end it. From a practical standpoint important to the University, we reject the notion that our portfolio — through the wholesale divestment of a large number of securities — can or should be used as a means in support of social change.

"... For these reasons, we must continue to reject across-the-board divestment as our answer to the difficult question of South Africa. We will continue to monitor the events there carefully and to analyze the information we are now receiving on the activities of companies in which we have investments and which continue to operate in South Africa.

"We believe our proper role is one of a responsible shareholder. We will continue efforts to encourage U.S. businesses to take an active role in promoting constructive institutional change and improving the lives and conditions of their employees." [The statement goes on to endorse explicitly the Sullivan Principles for fair-labor practices.]

"... We are opposed in general to loans made to the South African government and its affiliates and will express that view as widely as we can. ...

"We realize our actions may fall short of what some within the Brown community would like us to do. But it is the course we believe is proper for Brown to follow at this time."

IN THE NEWS:

Keeney acknowledges ties with the CIA

In an article recently published in *New Times* magazine, Barnaby Keeney admits to having worked for the Central Intelligence Agency during part of his tenure as Brown University's twelfth president (1955-1966). The article was written by two Brown alumni, Marc Cheshire '78 and Andrew Sommer '78. Keeney, they wrote, "had secretly maintained a professional relationship with the Central Intelligence Agency."

Barnaby Keeney was trained as a historian, specializing in the Renaissance. Immediately following Pearl Harbor, he enlisted in the Army, interrupting a teaching career at Harvard. He joined the 35th Infantry as an officer in charge of an intelligence interpreters team. While in the Army he received a Guggenheim fellowship for further study in medieval history. Keeney came to Brown as an assistant professor of history in 1946. By 1951 he had been named professor of history and dean of the graduate school, and he then took a leave of absence to work for the CIA. At that time, Sommer and Cheshire wrote, he aided top Agency officials in designing "a training program for new recruits, according to Lyman Kirkpatrick, a former CIA executive director and a Brown political science professor since 1965." After a year, Keeney returned to Brown to become, in 1953, dean of the College and, in 1955, president of the University.

In addition to his year's leave in 1951 to work with the CIA — an engagement Keeney never denied nor tried to hide — in 1962 he began serving as chairman of the board of directors and president of the Human Ecology Fund. In their *New Times* article, Sommer and Cheshire assert that this organization was "a front for perhaps the most controversial domestic program in the CIA's history. The fund was one of several dummy foundations," they

continue, "which, over a twenty-year period, the Agency secretly used to channel millions of dollars into mind-control research, including LSD testing on human subjects, as part of a project code-named MKULTRA.

"Keeney said he was told by CIA officials that MKULTRA was designed to counter Soviet and Chinese brain-washing techniques, developed through the use of psycho-chemicals and hypnosis," Sommer and Cheshire wrote. But according to other CIA documents, the authors claim, the work had turned toward offensive uses of behavior control.

After the *New Times* article appeared, Keeney, who now spends most of his time at his home in Little Compton, Rhode Island, told the *Providence Journal* that he had retained his intelligence ties during his presidency and advised the agency in "setting up covert funding operations" and in other matters. He added, "I suppose nowadays it is improper to attempt to serve your country ... but then I felt I was doing what I should. I am a citizen of this country."

Keeney left Brown in 1966 to accept an appointment as the first chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities. Sommer and Cheshire were unable to determine whether Keeney maintained a relationship with the CIA after his departure from Brown. In response to their question as to whether the NEH was ever used to cloak CIA operations, Keeney said, "Do you know what would happen to an agent who used the NEH as a cover? — He would be killed."

In response to the disclosures of the *New Times* article, the Rhode Island affiliate of the American Civil Liberties Union sent a letter to President Howard Swearer demanding that Brown conduct an intensive investigation of possible CIA involvement at Brown in the past, present, and future — an involvement which the ACLU said could have a "chilling effect" on the exercise of free speech at Brown and on the association of students and faculty.

In his reply, Mr. Swearer said he had been unaware of any CIA activity at Brown since his arrival in January 1977. "In August 1977 I asked the Faculty Policy Group to examine current policies concerning the University's relations with external agencies and organizations and to draw up desirable modifications and additions to these policies

for review by the faculty. This process is already well-advanced." In addition, he said, Brown has had a long-standing policy barring classified research under University auspices. And Brown has made public all research contracts.

Acting on behalf of the ACLU, and under the provisions of the federal Freedom of Information Act, Brown junior Andrea Gaines has petitioned the CIA to release whatever documents it has pertaining to Keeney and to Brown.

Meanwhile, Howard Swearer sent a letter to Admiral Stansfield Turner, director of the CIA, requesting information about the possible nature and extent of CIA activities at Brown — past and present. "Since there is considerable concern," he wrote, "... there is a compelling need to clarify the situation. . . ."

D.S.

THE FACULTY:

Three named to endowed chairs

Three members of the faculty have been named to endowed professorships at Brown. George Borts, professor of economics, managing editor of the *American Economic Review*, and a member of the faculty since 1950, was named the first appointee to the newly established Merton P. Stoltz Professorship in Social Sciences. The chair comes from an anonymous gift honoring the recently retired provost. Borts is a widely published specialist in interna-

tional economics, the economics of public utilities, and macro- and micro-economic theories.

David Underdown, professor of history at Brown since 1968, was named to the Munro-Goodwin-Wilkinson Professorship in European History, vacant since the death last year of William Church. A native of England who holds degrees from Oxford and Yale, Underdown has published three books and numerous scholarly papers on aspects of seventeenth-century British history. He has been elected a fellow of the Royal Historical Society and, among other honors, he has received fellowships from the Guggenheim Foundation and the American Council of Learned Societies.

Anne W. Seidman, an economist with degrees from Smith, Columbia, and the University of Wisconsin, has been named to a one-year appointment as Nancy Duke Lewis Professor and visiting professor of sociology. The professorship is an endowed post named for the former dean of Pembroke. Seidman has done extensive research both on the economic development of African nations and the changing status of women in the American work force. She has taught at several universities in this country and in Africa at the Universities of Ghana, Dar es Salaam, and Zambia, where she headed the economic department from 1972 to 1974. She is a consultant to the U.N. Transnational Corporate Centre and the U.N. Anti-Apartheid Committee.

D S

PUBLIC RELATIONS:

Brown makes a new movie

Brown has a new promotional movie, its first since the Bicentennial film of 1964. But for a while it looked as though the elements were very much against the University ever having another film.

In November 1977, University relations officials hired, strictly on speculation, Seven Seas Cinema, headed by Tim Smith '75 and his brother, Mike, to shoot some football footage — just in case a decision was made to produce a movie. It was the Cornell weekend — and it rained. Subsequently, a contract was signed with the Smith brothers. Lengthy discussions were held, tight schedules were drawn up, and the film crew was ready to start. The brothers Smith arrived on campus February 6, the day the Great Blizzard of 1978 began.

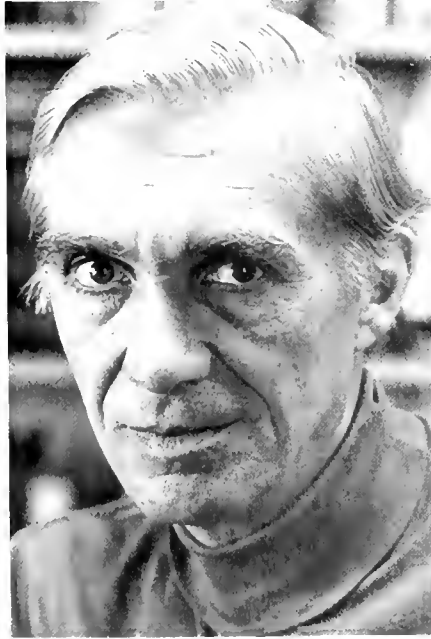
"At that point it seemed that the Smith brothers had the uncanny ability to attract bad weather," says Robert A. Reichley, vice president for university relations and a prime mover in the decision to make a new film. "The week they came we had so much snow that they couldn't even shoot snow scenes."

The shooting on campus started in February (when the snow was cleared away) and finished Commencement weekend. The film company shot 20,000 feet of film to end up with roughly 1,000

George Borts.



David Underdown



Anne Seidman.



John Foraste (3)



The moviemakers in Prof. Ed Beiser's classroom.

feet in the twenty-eight-minute, 16-mm. color film that includes eight-track sound. The first showings of the movie, called *Voices, Faces, Brown*, were held at Maddock Alumni Center in October and the "reviews" from faculty, administrators, and alumni were good.

"We set out to make a film that wouldn't be outdated, one that we can use for three or four years," says Bob Reichley. "Also, we wanted a film that was not highly structured. Our overall objective was to have a movie that shows a slice of the place. We're saying to the viewer, 'We can't show you everything about Brown, but here is a slice of what's happening there today.'" There is no narrator, the story being told through the voices of students, professors, and administrators.

A novel twist is that all of the music is Brown-oriented. Randy Walters '78, a music major, produced the electronic music for the sound track, while the "live" sounds came from violinist Isaac Stern, recorded at his Brown concert last spring, and from Red Balaban's jazz group, recorded at Meehan in October 1977.

Good films just don't happen. There has to be a coordinator behind the scenes, and for this film, it was Bill Kennedy '60, assistant director of university relations for the past two years, who had previously taught filmmaking in New York City and has produced two films.

"Bill Kennedy made the greatest single contribution from our staff to the successful completion of this project,"

says Reichley. "When there were jobs that couldn't possibly be done, Bill Kennedy did them. When feelings were ruffled, he soothed them. He and I spent countless hours before the project started just talking general philosophy of the film. Then I turned it over to Bill to work out the details, refine the concept, and produce the film. If there hadn't been a Bill Kennedy for this job, we would have been forced to create one."

"The thing that pleased me about the movie is that it was a Brown effort and crossed all boundaries," Kennedy says. "We asked the faculty for their time — and they gave it. Quite a few students were part of the crew. They were paid nothing, but many of them gained a love for filmmaking and valuable experience working under tight schedule conditions. Bill Farber's ('78) job as an assistant lighting director in New York is a direct result of this experience. And Dan Weisman ('79) has become an assistant instructor in the film studies department at Brown."

Tim Smith, who handled the sound and was the producer and writer for the film (his brother was the cinematographer), says that one of his greatest claims to fame is that he went through four years at Brown and never ate in the Refectory, a boast he can no longer make. "Part of our contract with the University was that they would supply the food for our crew when we were in Providence. But the University supplied one kicker. We all had to eat in the Ratty."

Bob Reichley sees four main uses for *Voices, Faces, Brown*. He expects that it will be used extensively by the admission office for recruiting, by the development office for fund raising, by the alumni relations office for Brown Club use, and also for showings to the general public.

"We see this film as the centerpiece of our audiovisual program that talks about the Brown of today, a program that includes four exciting slide shows," Reichley says. "Together they provide a package I'm very proud of."

Ten copies of the film are available at Maddock Alumni Center and may be obtained for showing by writing to *Voices, Faces, Brown*, Box 1859, Brown University, Providence, R.I. 02912. J.B.

ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Nominations sought for alumni officers

The nominating committee of the Associated Alumni invites alumni and alumnae to suggest nominees for the following offices:

Alumni trustee (five-year term);
Alumnae trustee (five-year term);

President-elect of the Associated Alumni (two-year term, followed by a two-year term as president); and

Member of the Athletic Advisory Council (three-year term).

Names should be sent to the Nominating Committee, Associated Alumni, Brown University, Box 1859, Providence, R.I. 02912. They should be received no later than January 4, 1979.

Theatre newsletter

Since this is the year when the Brown theatre has received both departmental status and long-awaited performance and workshop space (in the form of Lyman Theatre, scheduled to open next June), the Friends of Brown University Theatre (FOBUT) is compiling a newsletter designed to serve as a clearinghouse for information about the department, the annual Alumni Show, the new theatre, visiting artists, and alumni whereabouts and achievements.

If you would like to be on the mailing list, please write FOBUT, Box 1897, Brown University, Providence, R.I. 02912 or call (401) 863-2838.

BASKETBALL:

The 'Mullaney game' moves to Marvel Gym

He doesn't intend to do it with mirrors, or by waving a magic wand. Joe Mullaney intends to take other routes to make Brown basketball competitive.

Mullaney was hired last spring after the resignation of Gerry Alaimo, who had suffered through a 4-22 season. In a fourteen-year period at Providence College (1955-69), Mullaney compiled a 275-89 record, competed in nine post-season tournaments, and won two NIT championships. He was equally successful in the pros, winning two division titles with the Los Angeles Lakers and going 124-43 with the Kentucky Colonels, among his stops.

But Joe Mullaney had had his fill of the play-for-pay sport, skipping around

the country, living out of hotels, and trying to coach men who didn't want to be coached.

"Coaching is the big difference," Mullaney said just prior to the start of the current season. "There is a reward and a satisfaction in working with college kids and seeing them develop. There is also the challenge of matching wits with the other coach, countering his moves and then making some changes of our own to put him at a disadvantage. I never found this in the pros. Now I'm back doing the things that seem important to me in the game of basketball."

Mullaney never felt that the return to college coaching would be a rose gar-

den. And it hasn't been. Last spring there were two gifted players who wanted Brown but went to two other Ivy colleges after being denied admission here. During the first week of practice Mullaney and his players had a talk and then prepared to take the court for practice — only to find it occupied by the women's volleyball team, which was engaged in a 1-1 overtime struggle with UConn. That never happened at PC or with the Lakers.

Mullaney's style is low key, and that was the way he came on the scene at Brown. A few "hellos" to the Marvel Gym staff, a few jokes about his flashy sportcoat, and then up to his office to check on last season's game films.

Joe Mullaney at Marvel Gym: You don't rebuild a program overnight.



Low key or not, he made some definite impressions. Says Rod Baker, one of his two assistants: "I had pored over those films for hours. One day Joe came in and we looked at one particular reel together, and in five minutes he picked out ten things I had never even seen. The man has genius in him — real genius."

Maybe so, but Joe Mullaney was making no predictions as to how many games his team would win this winter. There was enthusiasm for the new basketball program, as shown by the turnout of thirty-nine men, later cut to twenty-two, and then twelve when the season opened. There were some good players in the group but no great ones.

"One of the things we worked on in practice was instilling confidence in the players," he says. "When players have been in a losing program, for whatever the reason, there is always that element of doubt when they have to make the big pass or go up for a jumper. We want our men to play with confidence."

"Right from the start we made our candidates aware that we have a plan and we have to stick to it in order to see any progress. We're going to have to play together. We're going to have to play for the good of the team and not do any free-lancing out there."

This has a familiar ring to it. During his days at Providence College, the "Mullaney Game" got a good play in the press. It included changing defenses, constantly changing the tempo of the game, having the patience to get the good shot, and playing as a team.

Although freshmen are eligible at the Ivy schools this year, none of Brown's first-year men was able to make the top team. The three who are available will play in the lavvie program.

Capt. Andy Dolan, a 6'9", 230-pound senior from Troy, New York, heads the returning cast, which will include six forwards, five guards, and a swing man. Chuck Mack, who at 6'5" will divide his time between the two positions. Mullaney said he doesn't buy the "point-guard" philosophy. Any one of his men will get the ball up court.

Mullaney summed up the team's prospects with characteristic frankness: "Some size, fair on the boards, and maybe some shooting ability." You don't rebuild a 4-22 program overnight.

His recruiting objectives for the year are rather simple — a big, mobile center who is good on the boards "and

then any other good players we can get."

Meanwhile, Mullaney is up against a schedule that includes the usual two games each against Ivy powers Penn and Princeton, Providence College, and a Rhode Island team that may be the best in its history. In addition there are meetings with such independent powers as Notre Dame and Marquette.

HOCKEY:

'We'll have to fight and scratch all the way'

Last spring when Dick Toomey resigned as hockey coach, the University didn't form any large committees or conduct any nationwide searches to find a successor. As Athletic Director Bob Seiple said at the time, "It's always the sign of a successful program when promotions can be made from within." The man promoted from within the ranks was Paul Schilling, assistant coach at Brown since the summer of 1975.

Although Schilling calls himself a "rookie again," he is no newcomer to the hockey scene. A 1970 graduate of Boston College, Schilling scored 106 points to rank among the top twenty career scorers at his alma mater. He was head coach at Babson College for five years before coming to Brown.

A year ago, under Toomey, Brown was 14-14-1 overall and 14-9-1 in the East. Graduation took the team's best defenseman, Tim Bothwell, who now plays in the New York Ranger farm system. And this year, when most of the Ivy colleges and the independents brought in between ten and twenty freshmen, Brown will have only two new faces.

"What we'll be doing this year is playing a new schedule against tougher competition with a 14-14 hockey team," Schilling says. "We were seeded fifth in the ECAC playoffs last year, and I'd say Brown will have to fight and scratch all the way to make seventh or eighth this season. The same teams — Boston College, Boston University, Cornell, and Clarkson — will be right up at the top again. And it's a year when many other teams — Yale, for example — will be much stronger. To be frank, we're going to have to play sixty minutes of tough hockey in each game and make a minimum of mistakes in order to have a winning record."

Schilling plans to go with six defensemen this winter, assuming he can fill the positions with quality hockey players. "This is the trend now, going with six men back there," Schilling says. "There is no red line. We have a lot of dump-and-run hockey, and the amount of skating that is required is much greater than it used to be. The key for us this year is that none of my defensemen get hurt."

Schilling expects Brown to be strong in the goal with the return of All-American Mike Laycock, who had one of the best goals-against averages in the East. Almost everyone is back up front, where Brown has both speed and scoring ability.

Schilling and his assistant, Jay Riley, have started a vigorous recruiting program, sending mailings out to players in New England, Canada, and Minnesota and following up the mailings with phone calls. "Jay is a top-notch recruiter," Schilling says. "We hope that next year when we open practice we'll have more than two new faces on the squad."

FOOTBALL:

Another second-place finish in the Ivies

It wasn't the most artistic game of the 1978 football season. No one would accuse the players of going that far. But for wide-open, hard-hitting, crowd-pleasing football played in a make-believe atmosphere as darkness and fog slowly enveloped the field, the fourth quarter of the Brown (31)-Harvard (30) struggle at Cambridge on November 4 will do until something better comes along. Frankly, it was a classic.

The stakes were high for both teams. Brown, riding a four-game winning streak after its 0-2 injury-plagued start, was tied with Dartmouth for first place in the Ivy League standings. Harvard, at full strength for the first time since September, needed a victory to save face in a 1-2-1 Ivy campaign. The fact that the Crimson hadn't beaten Brown since 1975 didn't sit well in Cambridge. Harvard coach Joe Restic and his squad considered Brown their most important game. So much for the old Harvard-Yale tradition.

For a game that ended with 27,000 fans on their feet roaring with every play, the first half was relatively tame in comparison. Harvard had done its



John Foraste

Rick Villella (second from left) on his touchdown run that tied Dartmouth (temporarily).

homework and made some defensive adjustments that took away two of Brown's four offensive weapons — the power sweep to the outside off the belly-option series and the direct pitch-out, and the scramble up the middle by quarterback Mark Whipple.

Brown gained some ground up the middle on traps by fullback Marty Moran and with its passing game, only to see penalties and fumbles kill a pair of drives. At the half, Harvard led, 7-3. In nine attempts to go outside, the Bruins had only 24 yards to show for their efforts. And Whipple, in seven carries, was minus 22 yards.

Coach John Anderson and his staff made some minor halftime adjustments. During the second half (in which Brown didn't even attempt to go outside), the backs concentrated on running through the center of the line and then cutting back against the Harvard defensive flow. It was a strategy that was to pay dividends midway through the third period.

Earlier in that quarter, however, the Bruins got on the scoreboard with electrifying suddenness. Gambling from his own seven, Crimson quarterback Larry Brown tried to catch the Bruins in hibernation with a soft pass over the middle. But sophomore linebacker John Woodring was wide awake. He tapped the pass with one hand, caught it with the other, and carried two men into the end zone with him at the flag. Brown led, 10-7.

On its first real possession of the third period, Brown tried its new running strategy and scored from the Harvard 42 in three plays. Moran slipped through right guard for six, JoJo Jamiel broke through the middle, veered to his left, and squirmed for 11 yards to the 25. Then Moran, on a similar play, broke into the secondary, got a good crack-back block from Mark Farnham five yards down field, veered left, and scored standing up. The point was missed, but the Bruins seemed to be in command at 16-7.

But it wasn't that simple. Late in the period Brown gave the Cantabs a safety (when a pass from center sailed over the punter's head), making it 16-9 and setting the stage for the frantic fourth period. It was already getting dark (it was a 1:30 game, but lengthy discussions by the officials after each of their twenty-one penalties added at least fifteen minutes to the scenario), and the fog, which earlier in the day had won a battle with the sun for field position, now began to settle closer to the ground.

On its first three possessions of the fourth period, Harvard scored. The first drive went 47 yards on the running and passing of a brilliant quarterback, Larry Brown, and the tough running of a quick halfback, Ralph Polillio. It was 16-16.

Getting the ball again after a weak Brown punt, Harvard went 48 yards and took a 23-16 lead. Brown then came

to life on a well-executed 75-yard drive, finished off when Moran went through right guard from three yards out. It was 23-23 and at this point defense was not dominating.

The tie didn't last long. The Crimson went 70 yards in just five plays and jumped into a 30-23 advantage. The fans were on their feet and few of them sat down again through the next eight minutes. At this point it looked as though the team that had the ball last would win.

Again quarterback Whipple executed a long drive, this one 68 yards, and brought Brown back to 30-29 on a pass to Charley Boucher in the end zone. Then came one of the most difficult decisions of the year — to go for one point and a possible tie with the kick or to go for the victory with a two-point conversion on a pass or run.

John Anderson talked later about his decision: "With Dartmouth beating Columbia that day, we knew that a tie against Harvard would push us one-half game back, but with a chance to move a half-game ahead of Dartmouth by beating them the next week. The safe call would have been the kick. Here's why. If we go for two and miss it, then the best we can hope for this year is a tie for the Ivy title. But during our last drive I had talked with my assistants on the field, and they all wanted to go for two. So when we scored I gave Whip the green light — but he called the play."

Anderson explained that the two-

point conversion is, at best, made about 25 percent of the time. That's it every-thing goes right. On Brown's conver-sion attempt everything seemed to go wrong. First, tight end Scott Kidger, the primary receiver, got leveled at the line of scrimmage. Then the fullback missed the block on the Harvard right end, who came tearing after Whipple as he rolled right. The left corner back for Harvard had the choice of coming in on Whipple or staying with halfback Rick Villella, who had gone to the sidelines and was heading downfield toward the flag. The corner back didn't make either move. He stood still. So Whipple lotted a swing pass in the direction of Villella, who turned just in time to see the ball coming. Brown 31, Harvard 30.

The clock showed 4:11 to play, the lighted numerals on the scoreboard standing out sharply against the dark-ness. There was still plenty of time for this explosive Harvard team. From his 20, Larry Brown had his team at the Brown 12 in just eight plays, well within range for a winning field goal. On first down the Crimson gained a yard but moved the ball into the center of the field. But on second down Polillio tried a surprise sweep, didn't gain, and now the ball was on the right hash mark. Then came a fake field goal that might have worked except that Brown blitzed Larry Brown and rushed his pass. On fourth down, the field-goal try was from 30 yards away. It was so dark that the flight of the ball couldn't be seen by those in the press box. Brown players on the field say the ball started for the crossbar and then veered about eighteen inches to the left of the up-rights.

Brown had the ball with 1:14 to play and needed one first down to run out the clock. But the Crimson held and with eighteen seconds left Larry Car-bone went back to punt. Harvard had everyone but President Derek Bok on the line to try for the block, and the punt was partially blocked, drifting out of bounds at the Brown 32. The clock showed twelve seconds and Harvard lined up quickly for a 49-yard field-goal attempt that could win the game. The ball came up short and to the left and Brown was still in first place.

For years John Anderson has been saying that Harvard can be tough to beat when the team plays straight foot-ball and doesn't go into all its multiflex formations, which at times hurt Har-vard more than the opposition. "This year we figured that Harvard was out of

the race and Joe [Restic] had nothing to lose, so we spent most of the week practicing against what we thought sure would be an all-out multiflex blitz. Then Joe goes and throws nothing but straight football at us. I think he hurt us more this year just by the threat of the multiflex than he has done in the past by actually using it against us."

Brown had good efforts on the two weekends prior to the Harvard game. Playing at Ithaca, the Bruins spotted Cornell a 13-7 lead and then came back to win 21-13 in a strong second half. The next week at Brown Stadium the Bruins took on a Holy Cross team that was 5-0, including victories over Air Force, 35-18, and Army, 35-0. The Crusaders were ranked number one in New Eng-land coming into that game — but not going out. For the first time in 1978 the Bruins put together four periods of su-perb offensive and defensive football. The score was 31-10 with five minutes left when Anderson put in his second and third teams, enabling the Cross to close it to 31-25 at the finish.

So Brown went into its final two games against Dartmouth (Homecom-ing) and Columbia in a tie for first place with the Big Green. No one else had to lose for Brown to grab the crown. Two straight victories would do it. The Bruins controlled their own destiny.

This time around, however, destiny didn't smile on Brown. Playing before a standing-room-only Homecoming crowd of 20,000 at the Stadium, Dart-mouth took one giant step toward its eleventh Ivy title since the Ancient Eight was formed in 1956 with a hard-earned 31-21 decision over the Bruins. Brown scored with relative ease in the opening minutes, fell behind, 21-7, early in the second half, and then tied the game in dramatic fashion with two well-executed third-period marches.

Mixing the pass and run effectively and getting good yardage on first down so that he had selectivity on his second-down calls, Whipple took his team 77 yards for one score and 58 yards for the tying TD, scored by sophomore halfback Rick Villella on a twisting, high-stepping run from 15 yards out.

With the score tied, 21-21, and with 18:17 left in the game, the two fine teams battled it out for victory — and probably the Ivy title as well. Shortly after someone in the press box sug-gested that it would take a break to decide the game, the Big Green got the break. The Brown punter dropped a

perfect snap from center, had to scoop up the ball and kick on the run, and only managed an 18-yarder to his 49. The precision spot passing of Dart-mouth's Buddy Teevens helped give them a 28-21 lead. After another poor punt, Dartmouth added a field goal and with 4:41 left it was all over.

Although Brown defeated Colum-bia, 24-12, at Baker Field in the finale, the Big Green handled Princeton, 28-21, and wrapped up the Ivy crown, with Brown and Yale tied for second. Whip-ple had three touchdown passes against the Lions, along with twelve comple-tions for 247 yards. One TD was an 80-yard bomb to Marty DeFrancesco, tying a Brown record. Villella ended the year with 735 yards, a single-season rushing record.

There was disappointment for An-derson and his players in the second-place finish. Realistically, however, the team had problems above and beyond the injury jinx that crippled the club through the first few games. This year's team lacked a solid pass rush, was forced to play relatively inexperienced defensive ends, and didn't have a good punting game. On the other side of the coin, Brown had its sixth consecutive winning season under John Anderson and the players coming back in 1979 should produce another team that will have a good shot at the Ivy title.

MEN'S SOCCER:

In the playoffs again

There are few things in life that re-main constant these days. One of them is the Brown soccer program. You can be sure that when late November rolls around, Coach Cliff Stevenson's Bruins will be right in the middle of the playoff picture.

Things didn't look that rosy this September, however. The Bruins were rumbling around, playing well and los-ing to powerful Clemson, 3-2, and then playing poorly and paying the price against a not-so-tough Boston Univer-sity team, 2-1. Veteran players were being shifted to new positions and freshmen were being blended into the program.

But Stevenson's team didn't stay down very long. In the nine games that followed those two opening losses, Brown posted a 7-1-1 record. The Bears didn't overpower anyone: Six of the victories were by one goal — 1-0 triumphs over Connecticut, Massachu-

setts, and Harvard, a pair of 2-1 decisions over Penn and Springfield, and a 3-2 come-from-behind win at Princeton.

The week of the Princeton game Stevenson pulled his son, Paul, a senior, from defense and put him on the front line. Like most Stevenson moves during the past eighteen years, there was magic to it. Brown trailed at Tiger-town, 2-0, but Paul Stevenson led the second-half victory surge with a pair of goals and an assist. Three days later, during a practice session, Paul Stevenson was injured and sidelined for nearly a month. He returned against Harvard and made his presence felt right away by digging the ball out of the corner and crossing into the center of the field to set up the winning goal.

Brown's only defeat in that long stretch was a 1-0 heartbreaker at Cornell, a game in which Brown scored the tying goal only to have it disallowed by an official.

By mid-November the Bruins had climbed back into first place in New England and seemed assured of another NCAA tournament bid. The team also had a chance to capture the Ivy title by winning its two final games against third-place Dartmouth and league-leading Columbia.

By the end of the season, it was obvious that Brown earned its 9-5-1 record as a result of some typical tough Cliff Stevenson defense. The relatively weak offense produced only twenty-seven goals, an average of less than two goals a game.

The Bruins did win the New England (a 1-0 victory over Connecticut midway through the season was instrumental in their selection) and came in second in the Ivy League behind Columbia, a 2-1 winner over Brown at New York in the decisive game. The number-one seed in New England gave Brown home field advantage in the NCAA regional playoffs, in which the Bears defeated Vermont, 3-1, and then lost to a tough Connecticut team, 3-1, on a slick field during the season's first snowfall. J.B.

WOMEN'S SOCCER:

Second-place Ivy finish

The women's soccer team capped a good season (7-3-3) with a second-place finish in the first Ivy women's soccer championship, held at Brown in early November. The team beat Princeton (3-1) and then, with only a couple of hours' rest between games, played Har-

vard in the nighttime final. Brown lost 3-0, but Gale Maschka '82, Lisa Segbarth '81, Darcy Fernald '82, and Stephanie Sanders '80 were named to the first-team All-Ivy, and Yvonne Goldsberry '82 made the second team.

"We had a better team than last year," said coach Phil Pincince. "This year we were plagued by injuries all season — at one time we had eight out of eleven starters injured — and we had much tougher competition. We were the only team to tie the University of Massachusetts, which had an undefeated season."

Fifty-eight women showed up for team try-outs last fall and next year Pincince hopes to have a junior-varsity program at Brown. In addition, Pincince hopes that next year an AIAW regional competition can be held, pitting the best eight teams in the region against each other — the first step towards a national competition in women's soccer. At the moment the team is trying to raise money for a pre-season trip next fall: they hope to go to England or to California.

Co-captains for next year will be Stephanie Sanders and Dora Herrera '80. Darcy Fernald was voted most valuable player; Claire Quillian '82, most improved player; and Stephanie Sanders, most team spirit. High scorers for the year were Gale Maschka with eleven goals and four assists and Lisa Segbarth with nine goals and two assists. Segbarth holds the Brown scoring record with thirty goals in two years of play.

WOMEN'S TENNIS:

Rhode Island champs

The women's tennis team finished its fall season an even 3-3. For the second year in a row Brown finished first in the state tournament and Nancy Nyquist '81 won the singles title. Though the team tied for tenth place in the New England championships, Mara Rogers '80 advanced to the quarterfinals in the singles consolation match. D.S.

Scoreboard

(October 30 to December 3)

Football (6-3)

Brown 31, Harvard 30
Dartmouth 31, Brown 21
Brown 24, Columbia 12

Men's Soccer (9-5-1)

Brown 1, Massachusetts 0
Brown 1, Harvard 0
Brown 4, Dartmouth 1
Brown 3, Vermont 1*
Columbia 2, Brown 1
Connecticut 3, Brown 1*
2nd in Ivies
1st in New England
* NCAA playoffs

Water Polo (20-9)

Brown 15, Southern Connecticut 4
Brown 24, Dartmouth 1
Brown 9, MIT 2
Brown 18, Harvard 8
Brown 15, Yale 10
Texas A&M 8, Brown 7
Brown 16, Washington & Lee 3
Brown 17, Cornell 13
Bucknell 9, Brown 8
1st in Ivies
1st in New England
2nd in East

Women's Tennis (3-3)

Connecticut 5, Brown 3
Trinity 9, Brown 0
10th in New England
1st in Rhode Island state tournament

Women's Soccer (7-3-3)

Harvard 3, Brown 0
Brown 3, Princeton 1
2nd in Ivies

Field Hockey (1-10-1)

Brown 1, Southern Connecticut 1

Women's Cross-Country (2-5)

6th in Ivy Championships

Women's Volleyball (3-9-1)

6th in Ivy Tournament

Men's Hockey (2-2)

St. Lawrence 6, Brown 2
Brown 4, Boston College 2
Brown 7, Cornell 5
Colgate 6, Brown 5

Men's Basketball (0-5)

Northeastern 74, Brown 55
New Hampshire 58, Brown 56
Rhode Island 67, Brown 54
Clemson 73, Brown 57
Manhattan 74, Brown 65

Wrestling (1-1)

Brown 23, Lowell Textile 13
Amherst 20, Brown 18

Track (0-1)

Harvard 80, Brown 56

Men's Swimming (0-1)

Yale 65, Brown 48

Women's Basketball (0-2)

Keene State 75, Brown 34
Seton Hall 56, Brown 42

Women's Hockey (0-1)

Boston University 5, Brown 1

A tale of two scientists:

By Debra Shore

In the September 22 issue of *Science*, two Brown professors announced what for those interested in the history of technology is a rather startling discovery. Assistant Professor of Anthropology Peter Schmidt and Professor of Engineering Donald H. Avery have found that as long as 2,000 years ago Africans living on the western shores of Lake Victoria had produced carbon steel in preheated forced-draft furnaces, a method that was technologically more sophisticated than any developed in Europe until the mid-nineteenth century.

Their finding was based on the recent reconstruction of a similar furnace by men of the Haya tribe in Tanzania whose ancestors had passed on their steel-making methods orally for centuries. They compared the steel produced in this modern re-enactment with evidence from archaeological excavation of early Iron Age furnaces located near Lake Victoria. Though separated by as much as 2,000 years, the construction of the furnaces and the composition of the steel were essentially the same. "We have found a technological process in the African Iron Age which is exceedingly complex," Schmidt said. "To be able to say that a technologically superior culture developed in Africa more than 1,500 years ago overturns popular and scholarly ideas that technological sophistication developed in Europe but not in Africa."

Strange bedfellows often seem the peculiar domain of universities. Take Avery and Schmidt, for example. Until several years ago, Don Avery spent most of his time in the laboratory studying superplasticity in alloys and thermo-mechanical processing of certain metals. Among his publications was a paper called "Some Remarks on the History of the Cutting Edge," for the Gillette Company. Historical anthropologist Peter Schmidt, for his part, had made several visits to Tanzania over the last nine years to trace the history of the Haya people through their rich oral tradition. In the course of his work with the Haya, a Bantu-speaking people who live along the western shore of Lake Victoria, Schmidt was told of an ancient king who had climbed a pillar of iron to ascend to the heavens. He was shown the site of this "shrine tree," and archaeological investigation

there confirmed what the elders had told him: this was a site on which steel had been produced as long as 2,000 years ago. But Schmidt, who saw some similarities between the stories he was told and his archaeological findings, did not understand exactly how they fit. So he enlisted the help of metallurgist Avery, who had long nurtured an interest in the history of technology and had once constructed an iron-smelting furnace on the ancient Hittite model — circa 1000 B.C. — in the basement of Barus & Holley. Theirs has proven a most fruitful collaboration. "Our work was written up recently in *My Weekly Reader*," Avery says. "I think it's the first time the engineering department has been written up there."

The Haya whom Peter Schmidt studied live in densely populated villages where they herd cattle, subsist on a banana and bean agriculture, and grow coffee and tea as cash crops. At one time, though, they were iron smelters. Archaeological surveys suggest that their ancestors had developed an organized, highly cooperative labor force necessary to prepare the materials for smelting iron, operate the furnace, and process the iron. Though the Haya no longer practice this craft — cheap, imported iron tools have been readily available for the last fifty years and coffee-growing offers greater economic rewards — Schmidt did find a group of blacksmiths and other old men who had smelted iron in the traditional way during their youth fifty to sixty years ago. But their knowledge, Schmidt wrote, "is threatened every day by the passage of time, by death, and by age-related infirmities occurring in this quickly shrinking group of expert smelters."

In 1976 Schmidt persuaded these elderly Haya smelters to construct a traditional furnace. Tests on the slag — fused refuse separated from metal in smelting — found at early Iron Age sites showed that it had been formed at temperatures of 1350° to 1400°C (about 2500 °F). Schmidt and Avery hypothesized that preheating of the air blast by means of ceramic blowpipes inserted into the base of the furnace had been a prominent feature of ancient iron smelting. "We reasoned that higher combustion temperatures achieved by this preheating would have formed slag at temperatures

Steel-making in ancient Africa

similar to or higher than those indicated by our heat tests on prehistoric slag," they wrote in *Science*. "Preheating would permit the attainment of much higher furnace temperatures and better fuel economy than was obtainable in cold blast European bloomeries." Could the Haya replica achieve such temperatures and would the iron formed resemble the excavated fragments?

In appearance, a Haya furnace looks roughly like an inverted ice cream cone. A bowl about eighteen inches deep is dug and lined with mud made from the earth of a termite mound. "Termite mud turns out to be a very good refractory material," Avery says. "Termites have made their hills of material that won't absorb water, so they make them of bits of alumina and silica, grain by grain." The shaft, or cone, is made of old, refractory slag gathered from a site at which iron had been successfully smelted and of termite mud, and it stands five feet high. Eight blowpipes, or tuyères, about two feet long are inserted to varying depths at the base of the furnace, and eight drum bellows covered with goat skins are used to force air into the tuyeres. Swamp grass is burned in the bowl until the bottom of the furnace is filled with charred swamp reeds. These then provide a bed of charcoal — technically, "filamentary alkaline-coated carbon fiber" — that is readily wetted and penetrated by the molten iron slag.

For the smelt itself, the Haya produced charcoal over an open fire. "Charcoal is made each time for the smelt," Avery explains. "There is no charcoal industry supplying the iron smelters. The charcoal was then sifted and it was important to use sifted charcoal in making iron." The whole process, Avery says, had to be carried out in the traditional manner. Sifting charcoal was merely one aspect of this. The charcoal and iron ore are then added through the top of the furnace while air is continuously blown through the tuyères for seven to eight hours. Temperatures in the blast zone of the furnace exceeded 1800°C (3275°F), some 200-400°C higher than temperatures observed during smelting experiments based on European archaeological evidence.

Following the smelt, the furnace is dismantled in order to remove the lumps of steel, called bloom, which form in the bed of swamp grass



Metallurgist Don Avery, left, and anthropologist Peter Schmidt stand behind a double-drum base for the bellows used by the Haya in smelting iron

John Forstie

At right, several Haya dig the furnace pit and line it with termite mud. In the center opposite, ceramic blowpipes — called tuyeres — are placed at the base of the furnace over the pit, which has been filled with charred swamp reeds and sifted charcoal. These blowpipes will serve as a conduit for the air forced into the furnace and preheat the air as it passes through them. At far right opposite, the furnace is constructed of large chunks of refractory slag cemented by termite mud.



charcoal. The formation of carbon steel in the grass charcoal is a critical part of this process, Avery notes, as well as a feature that distinguishes this method from that used in Europe. Before the iron ore nodules mined by the Haya were placed in the furnace, they had been “roasted” in a pit with densely-packed wet wood. In the pit, due to limited O_2 access, a chemical reaction takes place in which carbon penetrates the iron ore — is essentially co-deposited internally much as chips are found throughout chocolate chip ice cream. When these pieces of “roasted” iron ore are added to the furnace, they melt in the high temperatures produced just above the tuyères. The molten iron silicate slag is drawn into the bed of grass charcoal. “The carbon infiltrates the slag, which then causes a chemical reaction, giving off carbon monoxide,” he writes. “As this happens, large and very perfect crystals of iron grow in the slag to form a bloom. . . . Carbon steel results when carbon from the burned swamp grass is absorbed into the iron.” Thus, two characteristics of the Haya smelting process are unique: the preheating of the air draft through blowpipes, and the formation of iron crystals, rather than by “the sintering of fine, solid particles” as in European smelting.

“It’s a very unique and original process that uses a large number of sophisticated techniques,” Avery comments. “This is really semi-conductor technology — the growing of crystals — not iron-smelting technology.”

In the course of their experiment, Avery said that four separate furnaces had collapsed — one right after the other. “In this case we went to a diviner’s hut. He told us that a man who had not been allowed to participate had hidden in the trees and had pointed his ass at the furnace, which would prevent it from smelting iron. It was determined that we had taken some shortcuts and had not built the furnaces in the traditional way.” So, they abandoned the shortcuts — and had a successful smelt.

One year after the reconstruction of a furnace by Haya elders and the re-enactment of a smelt, Schmidt excavated thirteen early Iron Age furnaces at Kemondo Bay on the coast of Lake Victoria, one of the most complex early Iron Age industrial sites in Africa. The Kemondo Bay fur-

nace pits had physical properties very similar to the reconstructed pit, including evidence that blowpipes had been inserted inside the furnace. So the archaeological evidence bore out the oral history of the Haya, and the oral history had been passed down without major alterations for 2,000 years.

Schmidt suggests that similar furnaces were used by neighboring cultures — in Uganda, for instance — and that this level of technological complexity was not limited to East Africa. “Further archaeological research is required to discover why such a complex technology grew up along the western shore of Lake Victoria,” he writes. “One possible hypothesis is that the heavy exploitation of forests (for charcoal and for agricultural purposes) may have triggered the development of an efficient, fuel-economizing technology. The widespread distribution of Early Iron Age industrial sites in West Lake, the manner of charcoal production and its ten-to-one weight ratio of wood to charcoal, and the need for five hundred pounds of charcoal all suggest that, if smelting was widely practiced in prehistoric times, then the impact of the technological system must have been severe. The decline of productivity may be linked to an overexploited forest resource base; the evolution of the fuel-efficient preheated furnace may be an adaptation by the local smelters to that depleted resource.”

This year Peter Schmidt is in Tanzania conducting further research funded by the National Science Foundation. Through his work, coupled with Don Avery’s expertise in metallurgical analysis, Schmidt has gone a long way towards solving a problem he had not even meant to tackle: how iron metallurgy developed in sub-Saharan Africa.

**Anthropologist
Schmidt is
solving a
problem he
had not even
meant to
undertake**



Men of the Haya tribe (above) smelting iron in much the same way their ancestors did 2,000 years ago. Placing the bellows several inches from the flared opening of the blowpipe forces air into the blowpipe and at the same time sucks air from the surrounding atmosphere into the pipe, thus doubling or tripling the amount of air forced into the furnace and making it an extremely efficient process. Each smelt lasts from six to eight hours.

Photographs by Peter Schmidt

For a decade Lee Verstandig was one of Brown's most popular administrators. His office is now in Washington, and he's loving every minute of it

The Dean on Capitol Hill

By Steven Rattner '74

Photographs by Ann Stevens

Pat Moynihan, New York's Democratic senator, calls him "Dean." The maitre d' in the Senate Dining Room remembers to give him mints for his son. And he has danced with Gerald Rafshoon's wife, the widow of race car driver Mark Donohue '59. Along the way, he has helped John Chafee, Rhode Island's junior senator, to pass legislation, manage an office, maintain his political base, and in general, do the things a senator should. Lee Verstandig '70 Ph.D., former Brown dean and friend to a decade of Brown alumni, is a member of the most exclusive club in the country and he is loving every minute of it.

"I thought I would miss the intellectual environment of Brown, but I don't think I do," Verstandig reflected recently over lunch in that ornate Capitol dining room. "The extraordinary intellectual atmosphere of the Senate fills the void. I've been able to interact with people of great depth and energy. In one sense, it's much more broad than a college campus could be. I probably have the best of both possible worlds."

Verstandig's vantage point is his post as Chafee's administrative assistant, a post with a seemingly modest title but known locally to be *the* top staff job in a senator's or representative's office. From that perch, the forty-one-year-old ex-academic runs Chafee's office of thirty — hiring, firing, supervising research, speechwriting, preparation of legislation, and whatever else the senator might need.

The post requires a remarkable amount of versatility, for its occupant must be able to arrange a campaign appearance in one instant and advise the senator on how to vote on a complex piece of energy legislation in the next. The working conditions are less than ideal: Verstandig's office is a cramped

space smaller than a single room in a dormitory and it is separated from the senator's reception area by only a half-height partition, a far cry from Verstandig's palatial quarters in University Hall. And the working hours are frenetic and unpredictable: during the last two weeks of this year's session, the Senate met six days a week, often for sixteen hours a day, and closed with a marathon, thirty-four-hour circus. Nor is an administrative assistant's salary of about \$45,000 considered a particularly compelling incentive.

What drew Verstandig to Capitol Hill is what draws hundreds of newcomers each year, among them invariably a number of young Brown graduates. There is a sense of excitement and of power, and an unusual feeling in this cynical age that change can actually be accomplished. In many ways, the work of Congress is conducted by the staffs, which often initiate, design, and push through what ultimately becomes law. In the Senate particularly, a legislator may vote on the basis of a staff member's quickly whispered counsel or deliver a speech he is reading for the first time. In both chambers, whenever progress is being achieved, staff members are invariably intimately involved or even responsible. Moreover, that lure is, if anything, on the rise, because as Congressional affairs become more demanding, as the number of issues and the complexity of the questions rise in tandem, the importance of the staff member grows.

Capitol Hill is, as well, a chance for recent arrivals from college campuses to see government and politics first hand. "Much of our work here is making sure that the federal bureaucracy responds to problems out there," said Edward W. Sheets '72, a legislative assistant to Democratic Senator Warren Magnuson of Washington. "Because of Magnu-



son's position as chairman of the Appropriations Committee, the staff is able to have quite an impact."

Shelley Fidler '68, who works as a legislative assistant to Representative Philip R. Sharp, a highly regarded Democrat from Indiana, almost single-handedly designed the mandatory automobile standards approved in 1975, which are still regarded as among the most important pieces of energy legislation adopted to date. "The first bill I worked on here made me understand that the process can work and that you

can get things done and, of course, we were on the side of the angels," Fidler said. "I adore it here. I spend a lot of my time turning down job offers."

Among Capitol Hill's attractions also is the camaraderie, the feeling of being among interesting people doing interesting things. In some ways, it is like a gigantic fraternity house. "I always knew it was something I wanted to do," said Meredith Johnson '77, who works for Rep. John Rhodes of Arizona, the minority leader. "I'm not a big-city person and going to an agency filled

with thousands of people who all look alike baffled me." (Among the Brown contingent is but one legislator — Rep. John W. Wydler '46 of New York, a conservative Republican.)

Although he is now 400 miles from the College Green, Verstandig's Brown connections have continued and even flourished. For one thing, although scattered across the world, the thousands of alumni from his time at Brown keep in regular touch, some for career advice and help, others just as friends. Meanwhile, alumni in town are regular



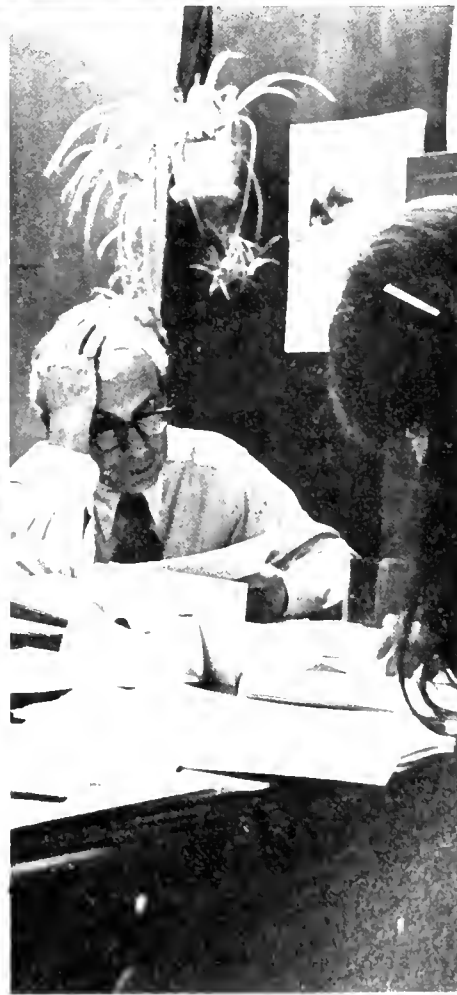
There is a lot of some are
 - Kenneth
 at executive director of
 he re- council on Environmen-
 al. Qu. bled him, and Elliott
 May. ed frequently with
 Versta. Maxwell worked for
 the Finance Committee, on
 the. (For his part,
 for a member of campus
 BRU's board of directors,
 stepped down as presi-
 dent.)

Perhaps most important, Chatee,
 like any conscientious senator, has
 worked hard for Rhode Island, and so
 has Verstandig. Sometimes that means
 Brown and college administrators are
 in eager contact. Geology professor Tim
 Mutch is worried about House action to
 cut out money for the lunar module.
 Chatee's membership on the Health
 Subcommittee means frequent calls
 from Dean of Medicine Stanley Aron-
 son. One day recently, Verstandig even
 had a call from former Brown athletic di-
 rector Andy Geiger, now AD at the
 University of Pennsylvania, who in-
 quired about the fate of the Health Ser-
 vices Act. And, of course, President
 Sweener calls to "express his concerns."

One vivid demonstration of the
 confluence of these relationships — and
 perhaps of Chatee's successes — came
 during the debate last year over manda-
 tory retirement. The proposed bill,
 which would remove mandatory re-
 tirement provisions, would have caused
 substantial problems for Brown and
 similar institutions that depend on re-
 tirement as the principal means for add-



*Top: Verstandig's day (clockwise from
 top): meeting with the staff in early
 morning; talking with Bob Thompson of the
 White House legislative liaison office
 (left); Susan Alvarado, legislative assistant
 to Alaska Senator Ted Stevens, briefing
 Senator Chatee at the end of the day;
 Verstandig returning from the
 Capitol with Chatee and Allen Moore;
 Verstandig at legislation for Missouri
 Senator John Danforth, discussing
 legislation with Nancy Barrore, Chatee's legislative
 assistant in labor and education; and
 Bill Maroni, Chatee's legislative
 research assistant, meeting with Nancy
 Barrore. Mark German, Chatee's legislative
 assistant in taxes and small business,
 and Don Plantz, legislative assistant in
 foreign affairs, and unpacking Senator
 Chatee's trustee chair from Yale
 (which was broken).*



ing new faculty in this era of little growth. Because of his position on the Yale board of trustees, Chafee sympathized with the universities' plight and prepared an amendment exempting them from the act. To Verstandig fell the task of winning support, over the strong opposition of the American Association of University Professors and similar groups.

"I kept in close touch with [former Brown presidential assistant] Kelsey Murdoch, gathering statistics on retirement percentages," Verstandig recalled. "The trick at that point was to see that other college administrations expressed their support to their senators, so I was spending a lot of time on the telephone. The day the amendment came up, the lobbyists on the other side told me it wouldn't pass." It did.

Sometimes, Chafee's Rhode Island responsibilities mean unusual tasks for Verstandig, such as the reception he organized for the prime minister of the Cape Verde Islands, a good number of whose citizens have emigrated to Rhode Island over the centuries. Other times, it is more substantive, such as the fight in the last days of the 95th Congress to prevent the Internal Revenue Service from closing twenty regional offices, including one in Providence. Although Chafee took the time to testify, the Finance Committee was unresponsive to the problem and so Chafee took the issue to the Senate floor. On those occasions — a Chafee amendment or major statement — the senator brings Verstandig onto the floor to sit among the senators, at Chafee's elbow, and be ready with any facts that might be required during the debate. This time, Chafee withdrew the amendment, under pressure from Wisconsin Senator William Proxmire, but at least the point was made.

What has it all added up to? Chafee and Verstandig have found that change in the United States Senate occurs in small, sometimes immeasurable steps. Even for a veteran, laboring for several weeks to pass one seemingly minor amendment is not unusual. And being a freshman Republican senator makes the task still more difficult: as much as it has changed, the Senate is still very much a place that reveres seniority and the majority party. "It's unlikely that a freshman is going to accomplish very much," Verstandig acknowledged.

"There's not any legislation that has John's name on it, but I think he's played an interesting role. For example, some regard John as second only to Muskie as the concerned environmentalist."

Having spent a decade on a heavily liberal, Democratically inclined college campus, Verstandig is somewhat sensitive about working for a Republican and he stresses, with some justification, that his senator's voting record has been surprisingly moderate for a man of such long-standing party loyalty. Particularly on foreign affairs, Chafee and a few other Republicans of his persuasion have on more than one occasion provided the margin of victory for the White House. Perhaps the most exciting of these for Verstandig was the ratification of the Panama Canal Treaties, in which Chafee was intimately involved. The high point was a pre-ratification inspection trip to Panama, which included both Administration heavyweights such as chief lobbyist Frank Moore and other senators such as Republicans Howard Baker of Tennessee, the minority leader, and Orrin Hatch of Utah. "I got to know both guys on a first-name basis," says Verstandig, and an autographed picture of the pair now hangs on his office wall near his Senior Citation from Brown. About that time, Verstandig visited the White House for a Rhode Island event and, upon being introduced, the President told him, "I appreciate your senator's support."

When Verstandig arrived in Washington in January 1977, neither he nor his new boss knew very much about how the Senate operates. "For the first couple of months, I walked around in the halls, particularly here in the Capitol, about two feet off the ground," Verstandig reminisced the other day. "As a political historian who had been through the Congressional Record as a scholar, being down here and really working in an environment where so much stuff happens was quite an experience."

One of Verstandig's most vivid memories was of an incident shortly after the Chafee-Verstandig ascension, when the team's first successful amendment — to expand the tax incentive for hiring new workers — was adopted. As Verstandig sat on the Senate floor, Massachusetts Democrat Edward M. Kennedy "walked across the aisle, put an arm around me and said, 'You

and your boss did a hell of a job on that amendment.' When Kennedy walked away, I said to myself, 'My God, Ted Kennedy just offered kind remarks to the junior senator from Rhode Island and his mini-staff!'"

For some new Capitol Hill arrivals, the seamier side of legislative life — the disorganization, confusion, and mixed competence — often contrasts sharply with the grand image one sees from afar. Not so for Verstandig. "I had thought that Senate staffs were largely assembled through patronage," he explained. "But the Senate has among it the brightest people I've ever met or worked with. Very, very few people are here because of whom they know."

From the start, assembling bright people was among Verstandig's tasks. He calculates that he reviewed nearly 4,000 resumes and interviewed 300 candidates to fill his staff. Among the number, of course, were many Brown alumni but, to avoid an office that was merely an extension of the campus, Verstandig held the Brown contingent to a maximum of six. He is still deluged by young Brown graduates in search of Capitol Hill employment — one recently followed him onto the Senate subway. "It's a catch-22," explained Verstandig. "It's hard to get hired without experience and it's hard to get experience without getting hired."

For his part, Verstandig's route to Washington began as long ago as the mid-1960s, when, as a professor at Roger Williams College, he dispatched his students as "quasi-interns" to local politicians, including then-Governor John Chafee. As a political historian, Verstandig became something of a local sage, appearing in the *Providence Journal* and on local radio shows. He was also the state's leading pollster during the 1964 and 1968 contests. In 1968, he served as political adviser to the state's delegation to the Republican convention — a delegation headed by John Chafee.

In 1970, when he became an assistant dean at Brown, he bowed out of politics, partly for ethical reasons, and didn't re-enter until 1976 when "John called and asked if he could put me on his steering committee. He wanted someone he knew would say 'no' to him. Part of why I had gotten out of Rhode Island politics was that I had gotten tired of being used. John was concerned about my private life." Verstandig

dig assumed responsibility for issues and assembled a "kiddy corps" of Nancy Barrow '77 and Kip Hawley '76. "We picked six issues which we wanted Chafee to know in depth," said Verstandig.

When the campaign ended successfully, Chafee asked Verstandig to join him in Washington, as chief legislative aide for a transition period, and then as administrative assistant. At the time, Verstandig was grappling with another career decision: whether to leave Brown for another deanship, one of which was available at Colgate University, in Hamilton, New York.

"Then I found that Hamilton gets an average of 158 inches of snow a winter," Verstandig recalled. "It took twenty-two seconds to make a decision. After all, I'd never been to Washington." At the outset, his arrangement with Brown was for an eighteen-month leave of absence, which was subsequently extended for a year. When he asked for the extra year, Verstandig said, Howard Swearer told him "it was tremendously useful to have our man in Washington."

Verstandig is particularly pleased about his present post because it "combines administering the office, serving as political adviser, and providing input into public policy." That means beginning the day with a twenty-to-thirty-minute session with the senator, discussing what's upcoming on the floor and in committee and whom the day's visitors are scheduled to be. Although his five legislative assistants keep track of most issues, Verstandig keeps for himself intelligence issues because "from his Navy days, Chafee is very uncomfortable about having people represent him there."

The academic-turned-political aide must also read all the incoming mail and glance at the outgoing pile. Often, he must deal with the bureaucracy downtown on a matter of importance to Rhode Island. And he must work with other senators' offices, such as through a breakfast group of Republican administrative assistants Verstandig helped to found. One week the subject might be trade; another week, labor law reform. He also attends meetings of "The Group," a small number of Republican "a.a.s" — as the Verstandigs of the Senate are known — who began gathering on the eve of President Nixon's resignation. "We have to run from discussions on entitlements in the Environ-



Part of any day are the inevitable phone calls.

ment Committee to health issues in the Human Resources Committee, to say nothing about keeping John up on votes on the floor," Verstandig said. "I spend a lot of my time running back and forth to see what's happening and what's not happening."

Verstandig enjoys the politics, and on the wall of his cubicle is a state map of Rhode Island with small red pins representing places Chafee has spoken recently. The senator must return home every couple of weeks to build his political base and, every month or so, Verstandig visits the state, sometimes with Chafee, sometimes without.

His future plans may be uncertain, but Verstandig has sold his East Side residence and bought a three-story townhouse in an exclusive in-town section of Washington. In the evening, the Verstandigs enjoy the Washington social whirl. By day, his wife, Frances (Vincentelli '62), remains active in vari-

ous good causes, and his son, Scott, 7, attends private school. "I'm coaching his soccer team," said Verstandig. "I'm learning to be humble; so far we have no wins, one loss, and two ties."

A recent high point for Verstandig was revisiting Roger Williams College, his former place of employment, to deliver an address on the occasion of the inauguration of its new president. "In my opinion, higher education in America *must* improve upon its record," Verstandig told the group. "Government officials need the best information and advice they can get. Thus, more effective communication between higher education and public officials in the years ahead is essential."

In some ways, that's exactly what Lee Verstandig is doing.

Steve Rattner, a former editor of the Brown Daily Herald, is an economics writer in Washington for the New York Times



Chris Maynard

Literary sleuth Ed Bloom, a distinguished eighteenth-century scholar

Literary archaeology

A remarkable woman who was a member of Dr. Johnson's famous Circle is rediscovered at Brown

By Jay Barry

During the past two summers, a small air-conditioned room on the fourteenth floor of the Sciences Library on Thayer Street (on a clear day you can see Fall River, if you so desire) has been the scene of detective work that would have pleased even the great Sherlock Holmes. The object of the sleuthing, though, is not Professor Moriarty or the Speckled Band, but a woman named Hester Lynch Piozzi.

If at this point the reader is inclined to ask, "Hester who?", the question is understandable. Hester Lynch Piozzi is hardly a household name. Why, then, have three professors spent a good portion of the past two years on the trail of Mrs. Piozzi? There are a number of reasons — scholarly, historical, cultural, even political — for their interest in this eighteenth-century woman.

Certainly her letters are a fascinating biographical record of one of the most interesting periods in English history. But it also happens that Mrs. Piozzi was truly an amazing woman — a devoted wife, a mother of twelve, an outspoken member of Dr. Samuel Johnson's elite Circle, the compiler of an enemies list 200 years before Watergate, a highly respected member of the bluestocking set, and a person whose strength, intellect, and burning drive mark her as one who, perhaps more than any other woman of her generation, foreshadowed the feminism of the twentieth century.

Despite these attributes, and despite her well-orchestrated campaign to be remembered by future generations, Hester Lynch Piozzi was largely a forgotten woman for more than 100 years until James Clifford's ground-breaking biography and Katharine Balderston's edition of the diary *Thraliana*, both published by the Clarendon Press in 1941 and 1942, respectively, finally brought



Hester Lynch Piozzi, from the engraving by T. Holloway, after the painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

her before the public again. Her letters to Dr. Johnson, written early in her life, were reprinted in 1952, and then Mary Hyde, of Four Oak Farm, Somerville, New Jersey, excited curiosity in the lady by concentrating upon her association with Boswell in *The Impossible Friendship*, a 1972 Harvard University Press publication.

But at no point in the 157 years since her death has anyone published the broad spectrum of the letters she wrote between 1784, the date of her second marriage, and 1821, when she died at Bath — the years when this vibrant spirit was most free to exercise her imagination, exert her influence and control on those around her, and throw herself fully into her writing career.

Now, three professors with Brown connections plan to restore Hester to her proper place in history by editing these letters (1784-1821) for publication in three volumes by the University of Delaware Press. The editors include Edward A. Bloom, professor of English at Brown, a specialist in eighteenth-century literature and literary criticism, and a former chairman of the department; his wife, Lillian, also an eighteenth-century specialist who holds a Ph.D. from Yale and is professor of English at Rhode Island College; and Joan E. Klingel '73 A.M., '77 Ph.D., a specialist in Samuel Johnson who this fall became assistant professor of English at the University of Colorado at Colorado Springs. The Blooms spent the 1977-78 academic year on sabbatical at the Huntington Library working on this project, Ed as a National Endowment for the Humanities Fellow and Lillian as a Guggenheim Fellow.

Ed Bloom is one of the senior members of the Brown faculty, having arrived in the fall of 1947. He holds his B.S., M.A., and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Illinois, where he taught briefly. He has written a number of books, one of which, *Samuel Johnson in Grub Street*, was the first comprehensive account of Johnson's journalistic career. Bloom and his wife wrote a critical study of Willa Cather's novels, which was also well received.

"Ed Bloom is an industrious, careful, and productive professor and certainly ranks among the finest eighteenth-century scholars in the world," says Robert W. Kenny '25, a former chairman of Brown's English department and its reigning expert in eighteenth-century literature prior to his retirement in 1969.

"He and Lillian are the most indefatigable researchers I've ever known, on top of which they are very perceptive in their analysis of what they find. Some researchers could have read through the Piozzi material and not realized they had struck gold, but you know that when the Blooms came upon this treasure-trove of Piozzi letters it was not entirely an act of serendipity."

"We at the University of Delaware Press are very enthusiastic about the publication of the Piozzi letters," says Elizabeth Reynolds, assistant to the director. "There is no question concerning the importance, both historical and literary, of the letters. They have always been recognized as one of the most valuable sources of contemporary light on the Johnson Circle in particular, and the intellectual life of late eighteenth-century England in general. The Bloom edition promises to reveal the lively personality of Mrs. Piozzi as well as to become a rich resource for scholars of the period."

The search for the letters of Mrs. Piozzi started in 1973 when the Blooms were editing a volume of letters of Fanny Burney, whom Mrs. Piozzi once loved and then hated. In order to explicate certain allusions to the Burney letters, the Blooms went to the John Rylands Library of the University of Manchester, England, which has the largest holding of Piozzi material. "We began to read the Piozzi letters in a more concentrated fashion than we ever had before and we quickly agreed that they were infinitely more varied and exciting than the Burney letters," says Ed Bloom. "Yet, they had never been published, so we decided to look into the possibility."

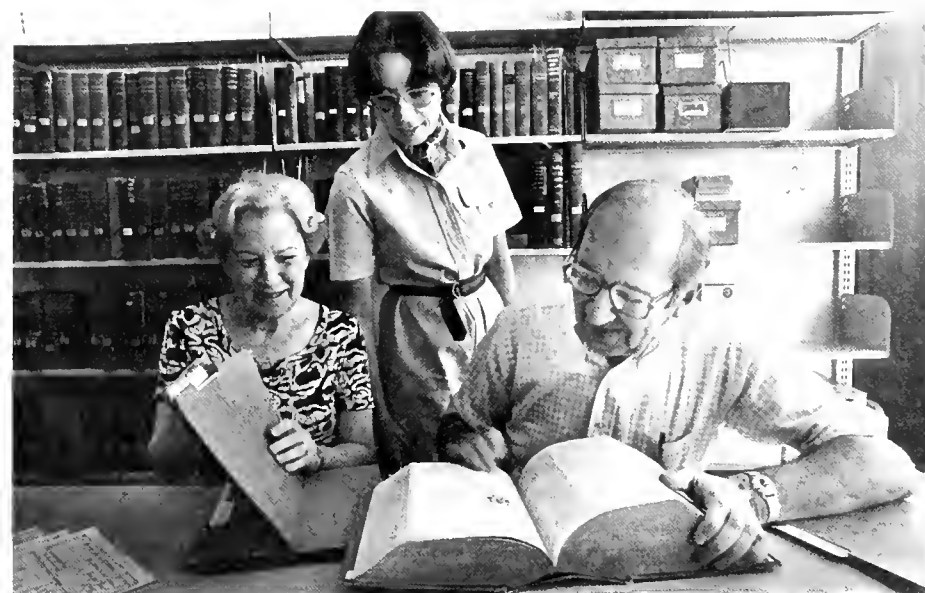
That's when the detective work began. The Blooms knew that approximately 2,000 Piozzi letters from the last thirty-seven years of her life are still extant and that the bulk of the collection was in five major libraries: The Rylands Library, the Victoria and Albert Library in London, the Donald and Mary Hyde Library at Four Oaks Farm in Somerville, New Jersey, the Princeton University Library, and in the Berg Collection of the New York Public Library. But beyond this material there was the thrill of the hunt in the search for previously unknown letters, for new leads to the background of Hester Lynch Piozzi, and for personal contact with direct descendants.

Once into the project, the Blooms carried on their detective work in the graveyards, public record offices, parish houses, and libraries of England. "Even in the libraries, research can be difficult," Ed Bloom says. "But when you hit the parish or county archives, then you really have to scratch. What we are trying to do is recreate a picture, a portrait of a woman who lived a very long time ago. And when you do a verbal portrait you want to know everything about that person. You want to flush this individual out and you want to know who her friends were and what they were like. Very often, women whom Mrs. Piozzi corresponded with just vanish from the records."

"Lillian and I learned very long ago that a useful starting point may be the Public Records Office in London. You begin by reading wills, where everything is laid out with legal clarity. But you have to work through twenty or thirty indexes to find out when someone died. Then you may find twenty people with the same name. You eliminate one after the other until sooner or later — usually later — you get the one you want. This is all part of the editing process. What you are doing is bringing together a great many pieces. And you may not know at any one time what a single piece means. It is something like a jigsaw puzzle. Then, after a while, the pieces fit."

The life of Hester Lynch Piozzi, with its pitfalls and ironies, could be the subject for a lively Hollywood film, or at the very least an exciting Masterpiece Theater TV production. Born a member of the landed gentry on January 16, 1740, Hester Lynch Salusbury grew into a highly intelligent young woman, possessed of a pleasing personality, a good sense of humor, and a lust for life. The world seemed to be at her feet. Then a series of ironic events, coming in rapid succession, changed her life. Scholars differ on Hester's movements during her growing-up years. According to the *Dictionary of National Biography*, the scenario went this way:

First her father, John Salusbury, recklessly ran through his funds, jeopardizing the family estate at Bach-y-Graig in North Wales, and hastily left for Nova Scotia. Hester and her mother moved in with her uncle, Sir Robert Salusbury, and for a while the world looked rosy again. A widower and



Chris Maynard

The Piozzi letters are being edited by Ed Bloom and his wife, Lillian (seated), and Joan Klingel.

childless, Sir Robert took a fancy to the vivacious young Hester and promised to write her into his will. Then, before the will could be changed, the old man died.

Hester, now twenty, packed her bags again, this time moving into the home of another uncle, Sir Thomas Salusbury. Sir Thomas felt that the time had come for his niece to marry, and he arranged a marriage of convenience to Henry Thrale, a man thirteen years her senior, who was a successful brewer and who, in 1766, was to become a member of Parliament.

The strong-willed Hester, who up to this point hadn't spent more than a few minutes in the company of Thrale, balked at the marriage and appealed to her father for help. John Salusbury, then living in Ireland, rushed home, determined perhaps for the first time in his life to do something for his daughter. He removed his wife and Hester from his brother's home, took them to London to start a new life together, and then suddenly died of a stroke.

Nearly destitute by this time, Hester finally went along with the wishes of her uncle and mother and married Henry Thrale on October 16, 1763. She bore him twelve children (of whom four survived) at their home in Streatham Park but was somewhat frustrated by her life with Thrale, who wanted a hostess more than a wife. She wasn't allowed to ride (she had become a daring horsewoman when only fourteen) or to help manage the house. Henry Thrale's conception of a wife's place was

the conventional one of the day — hearth and drawing room.

There was only one bright spot in Hester Thrale's life at Streatham Park — her association with Samuel Johnson, one of the great literary figures of all time. Johnson had moved in with the Thrales in 1765, Henry Thrale having become his patron. Soon, Johnson's famous Circle was meeting regularly at Streatham Park — Sir Joshua Reynolds, Edmund Burke, Fanny Burney, Oliver Goldsmith, and others.

Johnson was particularly fond of Hester, who was bright enough to converse with him on equal terms. She would often sit up with Johnson, an insomniac, until three or four in the morning drinking tea and chatting. She soon found herself the darling of the Streatham set, participating fully in the learned discussions of the Circle and more than holding her own. All of this was important to Hester because the Circle gave her — for the first time — some roots and an opportunity to express herself.

There was also one occasion when Hester was able to help her husband in his business affairs, something that he had always strongly discouraged. Some quack had convinced Thrale that he could save money at the family brewery by making beer without either malt or hops. Thrale, who was never regarded as the brightest man in England, converted all but one of his vats to the new system. But the plan fell flat — and so did the beer. Thrale went into debt to the tune of 130,000 pounds, not an in-

significant amount by the standards of 1772. The loss shocked Thrale into inaction, but Hester stepped in and raised the money to pay off the debts.

If the story of Hester Piozzi were of any interest to Hollywood or TV, someone eventually would want to know if there was a sex angle. There was. For some time Hester had been vexed by her husband's liaisons with various women, but especially with Sophia Sytteatfeild, a pretty widow who was reputed (or ill-reputed) to have had many other conquests in her career.

While this relationship was in full flower, Hester enjoyed a purely platonic friendship with Gabriel Piozzi, a talented Italian musician of great charm. When Thrale died of a stroke in 1781, Hester saw in the easy-going Piozzi the road to a life of greater freedom than she had ever known. And where she had been merely tolerant of Thrale, she soon fell deeply in love with Piozzi, a very kind, gentle, attentive man who was only six months her senior.

But true happiness seldom comes that easily in a movie, or in life. Piozzi was a Catholic, an Italian, and a musician — which gave him three strikes in late eighteenth-century England when marriage was contemplated with a proper Anglican lady such as Mrs. Thrale. Dr. Johnson, who had been like a father to Hester, was furious at the thought of her marrying beneath her station. Her oldest daughter, Queeney, created a violent scene. Finally, Hester told Piozzi that they must part, and she retired to Bath to pull her emotions together. Then she changed her mind again and in July 1784, she and Piozzi were married.

"As the result of these trials and tribulations, by the time she married Piozzi, Hester had become a very cynical woman," Ed Bloom says. "But she was never a detached woman. If anything, the restraint under which she had lived was greatly responsible for her bursting forth as an individual after her second marriage.

"Significantly, only Mrs. Piozzi published, not Mrs. Thrale. It is as if her pent-up energies suddenly found release now that she was freed from the constant demands of Thrale, of maternity and dying children, of overwhelming personalities such as Johnson, Reynolds, Garrick, and the Burneys."

During the period between 1784 and 1821 her publications included the

Florence Miscellany (1785), the *Johnsonian Anecdotes* (1786), *Letters to and from the Late Samuel Johnson* (1788), and the encyclopedic *Retrospection* (1801). She was deeply committed to being a professional writer, struggling with booksellers for the best contracts and working intensely to meet deadlines.

Hester had some popular success with several of her works, including *British Synonymy* (1794), a potentially drab subject that she enlivened with a stylistic élan, both chatty and familiar. Still, Hester Piozzi never was a hit professionally. She took some legitimate criticism from reviewers, but she was also unjustly attacked and even ridiculed by critics, some of whom were former members of Johnson's Circle and who were still smarting from the "hurt" she had caused Johnson by her marriage to Piozzi. These harsh reviews and cartoons cut deeply because they came from her peers, people she had once called friends.

Members of the press were among the first to make Hester's enemies list. She discussed the subject in a letter to her dear friend, Leonard Chappelow: "You are perfectly correct about the Malignity of Reviewers," she wrote. "They fall upon Friend and Foe; and Joanna Baillie being ill-treated by her own Countrymen — The Edinburghers — may show how impossible it is for them to let any Work take its fair chance with the Public which comes not forth from their own Junto. A Writer who faces the Reading World in these days, must be as callous as Sir Knight, who says:

'I have been beaten till I know
'What Wood the Cudgel's of, by the Blow;

'And Kicked till I can tell you
whether

'The Shoe was Spanish or Neat's
Leather.' "

The enemies list was a very real thing in Hester's life, even to the point where she listed her enemies in numerical order. In addition to the critics, the list included Boswell, Fanny Burney, Napoleon, and even her own daughter, Queeney. As she grew older, Hester would discuss this list in her letters.

The eighteenth century was an era of letter-writing, especially in England. Distances weren't great, but the roads were very bad and many people maintained their ties by using the post. For some, writing was considered an intellectual as well as a social outlet. Others

considered it a form of relaxation or recreation. Also, more than a few people of that period felt they were writing for posterity, and their letters became a form of diary. This certainly was true of Fanny Burney, who wanted all her letters saved for her son, Alex. A few generations earlier, Alexander Pope often called his letters back so that he could correct and polish them for the benefit of future generations.

In this age of letters, almost no one was more prolific or provocative than Hester Lynch Piozzi. But the Blooms plan to be highly selective in their choice of material. "To intersperse the incidental correspondence with the substantive in the name of completeness would simply vitiate her eagerness to dramatize a life narrative that she deemed exciting and a good read," Ed Bloom says. "Those letters which she meant to be preserved in print place her squarely in the splendid epistolary heritage of the eighteenth century, along with Lord Chesterfield, Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, Edmund Burke, Horace Walpole, and Fanny Burney. Not only do her letters have quality of and in themselves, but as Clifford points out in his biography, 'They provide an enduring record of people and events, a kaleidoscopic picture of an age in which she lived. This is her chief claim to remembrance; this her value to the social historians of today.' "

Hester, who never suffered from an excess of humility, would be quick to agree with Clifford's assessment. In a note to her adopted son and heir, John Piozzi Salusbury, she calls her letters "the abridgment of public notices and events" and points out that since he doesn't keep up with the newspapers, he may consider her letters as newspapers.

Ed Bloom notes that Hester felt she was doing a service to mankind by writing about the key issues of the day.

"She actually visualized her correspondence as documents — colloquial, informative, and admittedly biased — that would capture anyone interested in the events of George III's reign and the Regency, the threat — as she saw it — of the French Revolution and Napoleon's adventures in conquest, the difficulties of maintaining a landed estate in North Wales during periods of depression and political unrest, the state of medicine in her time, and the excitement of travel on the Continent and in Great Britain. And

she was right. The lady wrote reasonably accurate and stimulating history."

Lillian Bloom sees more advantages than disadvantages in the fact that Mrs. Piozzi presents a biased view of history. "You can always dig up the facts of the Manchester Riots, for example, but in Hester's letters you are getting the point of view on this subject of a woman of a particular class and a particular intelligence. In many ways she was the consummate Englishwoman. If you were to follow her life through this thirty-seven-year period, it's almost like reading an informal, chatty history of England. She touches all bases, and with a kind of John Bull attitude."

Although Hester Lynch Piozzi was a member of the landed gentry, a pure bluestocking, she had a somewhat liberal attitude on social matters. She accepted most people as equals, regardless of their faith or the color of their skin. But she had mixed emotions about the poor, dividing them into two groups. The poor people involved in the Manchester Riots would have been treated very harshly by Hester because she felt that they threatened English stability. At the same time, her compassion for the second group, the obedient poor, was without limit. She shares the frustration of this group when she notes that "a Labourer's Wages does not suffice to bring Bread for his family. Welsh folks might eat Oats and Barley, you'll say, and so they might: but there is neither Oats nor Barley to be had."

Ed Bloom points out that her letters time and again detail the living conditions of the poor in the early nineteenth century — in both the cities and the country: the food they ate, the houses in which they lived, the jobs they sometimes had, and the diseases from which they died. Sometimes the horrors attendant on poverty are implied, as in the following excerpt from a letter she sent to Edward Mangin:

My fellow Lodgers have been diverted by an April-Fool-Trick — out of Season — played me by Young Salusbury.

Six days ago here comes a poor Man — a Labourer in a Small Frock — enquiring for Mrs. Piozzi. — See he could not, for one Eye was quite out, and the other just extinct — hear what she would say to him — impossible: he was stone-deaf: but he could tell my Bessy — in Welsh — how he had beg'd Sir John of Brynbella, as he called him, to give him Two Pounds, because his Honour's good Aunt used

always to give him Two Pounds on a Whitsunday morning.

Bessy believes he plagued Salusbury so — he was at last provoked to say — “Well! go look for my good Aunt, you will find her at Bath.” The wretched Man took him au Pied de Lettre, and walked all the way till hither he came for Two Pounds — sans Eyes, sans Ears, sans Language, or good health.

When he had cooled his Fever, I dispatched him across the Channel here into the Principality where he will do — at worst better than in England — having lain in the Streets of Bath the Night before we saw him. A good Supper was likely to comfort him, but this was a Hotel — a Cut-finger Club — and someone who had Eyes snatched his plate from before him — Who had none — and left him to the Lamentation and Derision of our Fellow Lodgers and Boarders. Such is the World! and such are its inhabitants.

Joan Klingel, who is working with the Blooms on this project, points out that letter-writing for Mrs. Piozzi was always a form of conversation. In a letter to her adopted son, she says: “Let your pen run as your tongue would.” She makes constant use of the dash to help achieve the conversational tone she is after and to provide her letters with a certain cadence.

In reviewing the Piozzi letters, the editors found a constant frankness that was not common to writers of this period. For example, in a chatty letter full of gossip sent to Penelope Pennington in 1800, Hester speaks of the celebrated actress, whom she knew well: “Mrs. Siddons will have a cruel Loss if her husband dies, though he was no professed Wit, nor Beau — nor Damon: and tho I doubt me much if he was even the *very prudent* Man folks take him for.”

She was also not above resorting to a pun now and then. Writing to her daughter, Susanna Thrale, in 1820, she comments on the death of Mr. Chap-pelow and notes: “Poor Mr. Chap-pelow! How soon he followed his Mock Enemy — Streatham Davies! They were always laughing at each other, and vous autres merry Maidens laughing at them both: but the jokes are over, and as Mercutio would say — They are *Grave* men now.”

One thing clearly apparent in Hester’s letters of the 1784-1821 period is her strong feminist tendencies. In one letter she struck out at the male novelists “who never make Female characters respectable — No Man of the present day, I mean — they only make them

lovely.”

Her leanings toward feminism were evident at an early age. She wrote a political satire for the *St. James Chronicle* before she was twenty-two, and a few years later wrote speeches for political candidates and canvassed the electors.

She was usually buoyed up by an intellectual independence. With great strength of will and mind she triumphed over a gossip society that frowned upon her second husband — so foreign, so Catholic, and so beneath her in station. Hester was a woman who had to fight her way through a male-dominated society and who apparently relished learning how to deliver the knockout punch.

“Hester had an identity crisis,” Ed Bloom says. “On the one hand she was driven by a great need to publish, perhaps because she knew she was an intelligent woman who had something to say and felt she could say it better than most. She wanted to write on a man’s level, just as she had shown during her days as a member of Johnson’s Circle that she could hold her own verbally with many of the men without turning them off. In short, Hester published because she wanted the same right as any man to express herself, her knowledge, her sensitivity.

“We know that Hester was a very determined woman, ambitious for herself, her husbands, and her daughters. But while she certainly had all the traits and instincts of feminism, she also had all the traits of the conventional eighteenth-century woman. She wanted her own identity — which is what feminism is all about — but not at the expense of family and friends. She was faithful to Thrale, devoted passionately to Piozzi, and was a charming companion to her many friends.”

The correspondence of Hester Lynch Piozzi, in addition to serving as a record of the period, reveals another purpose. Her letters create a progressive — sometimes poignant — portrait of a lady transformed from a vivacious bride to a widow (Piozzi died of gout in 1809), and then to an old woman who accepted age but resented looking old. When a Mr. Lucas brought his son to Bath to see the “first Woman in England,” Hester referred to herself as “one of the Curiosities of Bath — and one of the Antiquities.”

During her last few years she often

wrote to friends in the mornings saying that her day was “Black! Blacker! Blackest!” — but by the afternoon she would be up and about, enjoying her game of whist for stakes. When nearly eighty, she was maliciously reported to have fallen in love with a handsome young actor, William Augustus Conway. On her eightieth birthday in 1820, she celebrated at a ball in her honor at Bath attended by 600 persons, and she led off each dance with her adopted son.

In 1811, when Hester was concerned about her letters being saved for posterity, she wrote to her adopted son and said, in part: “When the black, deep, dividing Gulph is pass’d by your poor Aunt, you will consider these pages as her Shadow: and price them according — not for their Wit because the Head that has nothing better than Wit in it is scarce worth a stroke from a French Guillotine: but for the Heart which dictates every line.”

As Hester grew more conscious of her impending death, she made detailed plans for the publication of her letters, which she intended to serve as an autobiography, a prolonged chat during which she talked about herself, her family, and friends. To assure that the letters would be published with good taste and reasonable speed, she appointed Sir James Fellowes as her executor and publisher.

But after her death at Bath in 1821 — probably of cancer — came the supreme irony of a life that had more than its share of twists and turns. Her adopted son, John Piozzi Salusbury, locked away his aunt’s papers and threatened legal action to prevent posthumous publication of any letters owned by others. His motive has never been clear. Perhaps he was offended by her description in several letters of his relentless greed and social ambitions. Whatever the reasons, one of Hester’s greatest ambitions was foiled by a member of her own family. It wasn’t until 1901 that many of the letters were finally sold to the public and became fair game for publication.

“The attitude taken by John Piozzi Salusbury in 1821 is the main reason Hester Lynch Piozzi is not as well known today as Fanny Burney and others of that period,” Ed Bloom says. “If our current work finally gives Hester the place she deserves in literary history, Lillian, Joan, and I will be pleased. She was a lady of keen mind and style. We think the world should know her.”

Robinson Hall's 100th

There has been much hoopla and acclaim about Brown's 100th anniversary of football this year, and deservedly so. It doesn't seem fair, however, to let the old year slip away without mention of the birthday of another Brown institution — Robinson Hall, which on February 16, 1878, became the first complete library at the University.

In its early days, Brown's book collection was housed in one small room in University Hall. Later, it was moved to the ground floor of Manning Hall (the second floor was the chapel), where by 1870 the books were three deep on the shelves. In addition, the quarters were both dark and damp, hardly the proper spot for a rapidly growing collection at a major university.

Even under these undesirable conditions, the students were reasonably happy with the library, thanks in large part to Librarian Reuben A. Guild's policy of unrestricted access to books. The agitation for a new library came not from the students but from the president. By 1878 standards, this fact alone would make Robinson Hall unique.

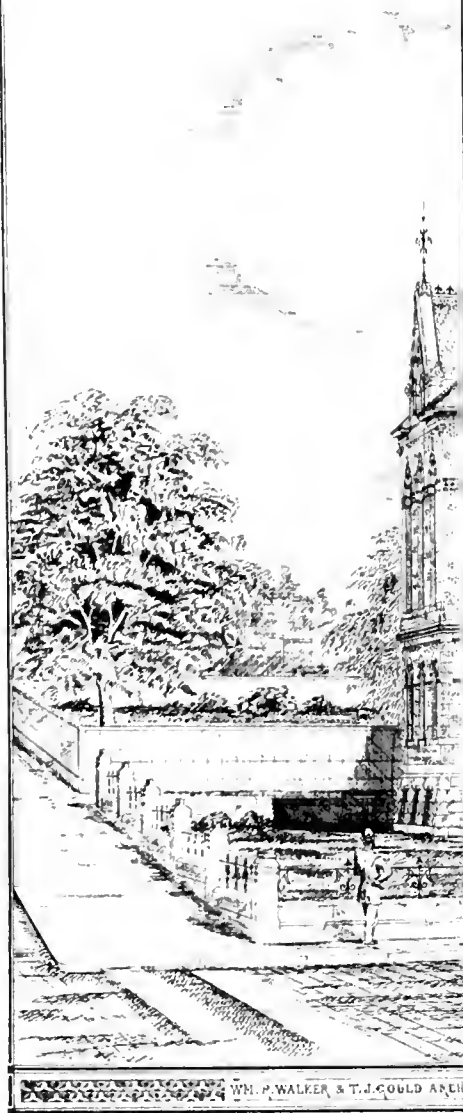
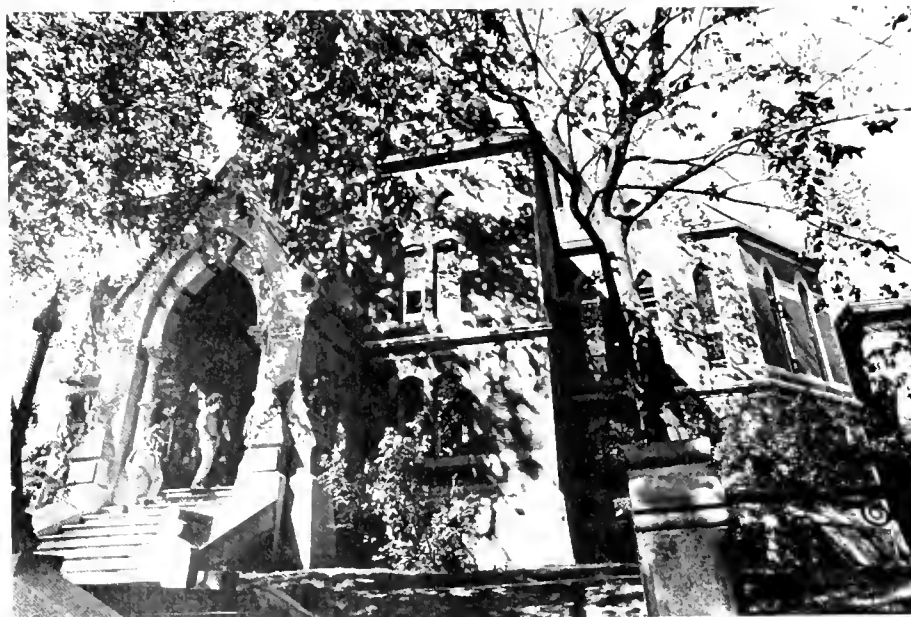
President Ezekiel G. Robinson was

aware that many of the other great universities were constructing larger libraries in the post-Civil War years. He was determined that Brown not fall behind its peers in this important phase of academic life.

Planning for the library began in the early 1870s when John Carter Brown gave the University a piece of land on the northeast corner of Waterman and Prospect Streets facing the front campus. After Brown's death in 1874, his widow gave additional funds for a University library, the opening that President Robinson needed. He appointed a building committee, which selected Providence architects William A. Walker and T. M. Gould. Ground-breaking took place on August 25, 1875.

Architects Walker and Gould designed the building in the Italian or Venetian Gothic style. The three-story cruciform-shaped building included three floors that were completely open, except for the south transept, which contained the entrance, flanked by the librarian's room on the left and the committee room on the right. A central rotunda rose to the roof, topped by an octagonal cupola with windows. All

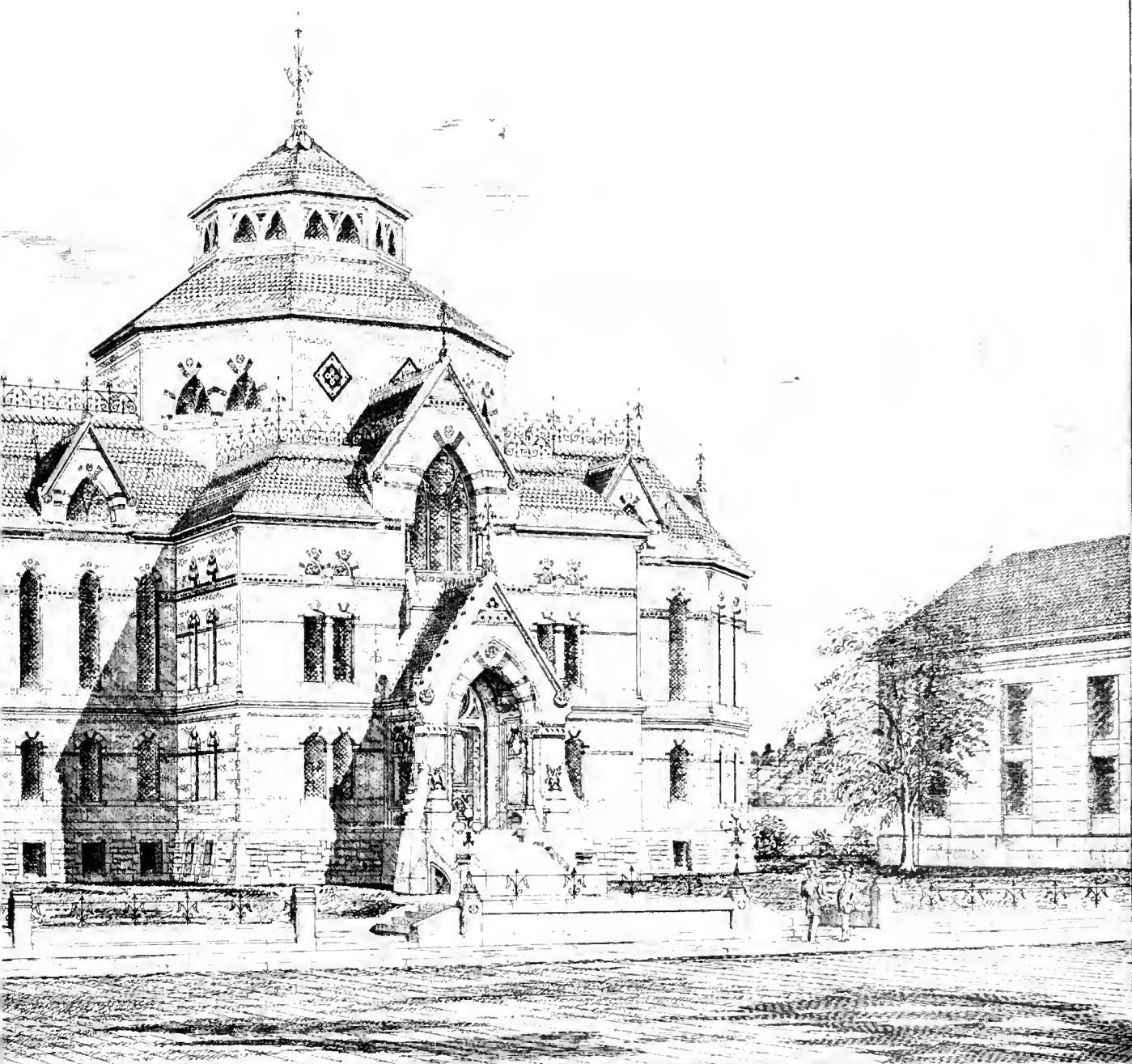
Robinson Hall today (below) and as the architects envisioned it 100 years ago (right).



three floors contained balconies that circled the rotunda. Extensive book stacks were well lighted by large windows. Brown's 50,000 volumes were moved into this modern and exciting library by March 1878, and the building was in full use by April.

The exterior of The New Library (as it was then called) presented a vivid picture for passers-by with its red brick walls, windows partially of stained glass, granite trim, slate roof, and the central cupola capped with a bronze finial.

Amid the general enthusiasm when



♦ BROWN UNIVERSITY LIBRARY ♦

PROVIDENCE, R.I.

the library opened was one complaint that the hours — 10 a.m. until 3 p.m. — were too restrictive. President Robinson responded to the complaints by ordering the library to remain open until 5 p.m. By 1882 evening hours had been instituted.

Ironically, only twenty-two years after it opened, Robinson Hall, as it had become known, was too small for Brown's rapidly growing collection. Expansion at the site was impossible, and by 1910 the University's book collection had a new home in the John Hay Library, designed to hold 300,000 books.

The former library became a storage area for old books and was connected to the Hay by an underground tunnel.

Subsequently, Robinson Hall became an economics building, with the basic floor plan altered to provide for offices and classroom space. Writing in the March 1978 issue of the Providence Preservation Society newsletter, Sally Wilson comments on the revival of interest in the period of architecture represented by Robinson Hall and writes, "There has come the realization of the exceptional charm of this building. Interest in restoration exists, but the job of

returning Robinson Hall to its former grandeur is complex. A use for the building which would permit a return to the open plan is difficult to find.

"Other colleges have used their old libraries of this style as art galleries or student centers. Perhaps a more harmonious division into offices and better decorating of the interior would restore the building while permitting continued use. There now exists a great challenge to Brown and to all friends of Robinson Hall to develop a way to restore this building and continue its useful life."

Point of view

By John Rowe Workman

Note, the ordinary athlete undergoes the rigors of training for the sake of muscular strength, but ours will do so rather with a view to stimulating the spirited element in their nature. So perhaps the purpose of the two established branches of education, i.e., philosophy and physical exercise, is not, as some suppose, the improvement of the mind in one case and of the body in the other. Both, it may be, aim chiefly at improving the soul.

Plato: *The Republic*

In the century that Brown has participated in intercollegiate football, statistics and manpower have been impressive — first annual Rose Bowl game, the Iron Men, elections to the National Football Hall of Fame, competent coaching, and withal a pretty good academic record. Both before and since the formation of the Ivy League in 1956, to this observer, at least, football has occupied a proper role in the educational program of the University. At a time when the spectre of professional football threatens to submerge the loyalties and perspective of the whole nation and when the excesses of the Big Ten and other football conferences like it seem, in the popular mind, to be the chief justification for some of those huge midwestern educational complexes, Brunonian football preserves many admirable aspects of the sport, including the academic.

The justification for collegiate football, as for hockey, soccer, and all the others, ought to be simple: physical exercise and fun. Tactical ingenuity and competitiveness enhance both the exercise and the enjoyment. Regrettably, as in many other forms of American academic practice, much mythology and extraneous nonsense have grown up around the development of a *mens sana in corpore sano*.

It is one thing to offer scholarship assistance to an able student to advance his education and to keep him in the

To stimulate the spirited element

**Thoughts on the occasion of the
centennial of Brown football**

academic grove, but gifts of high-powered sports cars, painted ladies, luxury apartments in Bermuda, free meals at the local steak house or lobstermania — all this to attract and to maintain athletes clearly is a perversion of academic order. Similarly, the use of football to entertain alumni and to preserve their loyalty to the institution seems to be a misplaced function of athletics, no matter how widely held the belief that the intellectual vigor of alumni peaked when they graduated from college.

Again, in the uneasy peace that can exist between town and gown, local merchants like football Saturdays and big weekends staged around the great game — restaurateurs, haberdashers, motel managers, purveyors of spirits all get into the act as the local college makes its appeasing nod to them, a kind of recompense for the shoddy way undergraduates can handle such town-folk. The man in the street generally does not understand academic matters or exercises in the realm of ideas or departmental strengths, but he does understand a winning score, and so the competitive power of an institution has to be demonstrated symbolically by intercollegiate football; any scholar listening to the recitation of football scores on TV Saturday evenings will find his mind wondering about the state of intellectual activity at the Auburns, the Clemsons, the Furmans, those faraway institutions that weekly roll up that huge tally of touchdowns.

The late President Wriston used to muse about the nostalgic immaturity of alumni who return every Saturday to view the football trophies in the atrium of the field house, those token reminders of the "good old days" when "men were men" and when every play generated a forty- or fifty-yard completed pass. Indeed, it would seem that exercise and fun are not the only factors in the seasonal pageant of football as institutions of higher learning take over from the World Series and figuratively



carry the entertainment ball until the Super Bowl.

The question may well be asked whether there is something in the American character or in our own psyche that promotes this annual season of hoopla. Are we all unconsciously driven to participate in these autumnal rites inalienably associated with higher education?

Recent ruminations by one Thomas Hornsby Ferril upon the Freudian implications of football and its season will probably never be thoroughly understood or fully researched, however fully



sive absenteeism as they seek to supplement their athletic scholarships with commercials, lawn work on neighboring estates, modeling, and piano moving; now the institution of the centerfold promises a whole new area of exploitation. Analysis of the fields of concentration these players pursue indicates a studied preference for physical education, agriculture, geography, and health problems, in that order. Courses providing field work are preferred to subjects where a premium is put on thinking and writing. Even with elementary subjects and with excessive rote memorization, the football player is encouraged to develop friendships at court: the dean, the registrar, the professor, anyone who has been scouted and found to be possessed of clemency that may be invoked at the final moment of academic decision.

Coaches, for the most part, constitute a coterie existing apart from the other orders in the collegiate scene. Their lively concern is with winning the game as they struggle to establish some preeminence among their own number in case a losing season or a shortage of recruiting funds or the winds of alumni disfavor begin to make things uncomfortable. They are the stewards who convert exercise and fun into a life-and-death struggle for a winning scoreboard and the auspicious consignment of their most competent charges into the professional fold at graduation.

These situations and circumstances were soundly reviewed in the early fifties when the eight institutions constituting the Ivy League assessed the role of athletics in higher education. Preliminary drafts of the agreement among these northeastern universities seem almost naive, as it were, in their passion for athletics as a form of physical education and recreation, certainly Platonically idealistic about role and practice in comparison with accepted rituals in collegiate sports

the scenario and the strategies of football reveal certain aspects of the Oedipus complex: the oval ball as the "egg of life" rescued and protected at harvest time by twenty-two young priests of perfect but vulnerable physique (after huddling in prayerful meditation and whispering secret numbers), prodded on by six whistling monitors (pausing now and then to make curious gestures) through a time period divided into four quarters (symbolizing the four seasons?), while processions of noisy musicians and semi-nude maidens wave floral tributes and brandish shiny sceptres about their bodies in feverish

gyrations and ritualistically — all this show dedicated, of course, to some Great Goddess known as Alma Mater (or Notre Dame, to intensify the image), attended by huge crowds of worshippers, working off, in Bacchic fashion, their frustrations while anticipating violence, raw meat and immolation, a rite unsurpassed in any other sport, drama, religion, or mystical experience.

Periodicals and novels are filled with allusions to the presumed intellectual obtuseness of football players, their immaturity, their inability to compete in the classroom with other students (let alone find the classroom), their exces-

'Joe Paterno has gone a long way in dramatizing great coaching and educating'

then and now.

In the Ivy League, athletics is conceived of as a complement to the education of the mind, a proper discipline as important to human development and education as logic and reckoning, the cultivation of appreciation and taste and the exercise of judgment and critical thinking. Nor is the spirit of competitiveness obscured; real competition is highly esteemed in the Ivy League Agreement, but it is very evident that football in the League is a much more educational business than elsewhere and that the excesses mentioned earlier are far less likely to occur.

From time to time, as the season of defeat rolls around, alumni become unsettled, and this is a seasonal complaint that makes its rounds in the League as elsewhere. With all the resources that these Ivy League institutions command in the way of communication with alumni, administrations have an obligation to illuminate the situation and to minister to the dark areas of alumni concern, not least that there can be a problem finding a spectacular quarterback who can meet high intellectual standards. Locally we have been well disciplined to believe that there is such a thing as time — and also talented educating.

Even before the formal creation of the Ivy League, Brown University was fortunate in its football program. Much of the credit goes to the coaches whose interest in the players has been exceptional in the world of collegiate football; the Robinsons, the McLaughrys, the Engles, the Andersons have been more than coaches. In a true sense they have been educators. Nor is the faculty insensitive to football; the proper role of physical education and recreation is frequently considered in an educational program. The jokes and ridicule of football players expressed elsewhere are rare on this campus, even when our fortunes keep us hovering around the top leadership of the Ivy League.

Anyone who has the curiosity to

pursue it will soon discover the quality of academic work our football players achieve. Their own modesty and anonymity promote this. Our players have their work to do and to perform well — premedical, premedical, independent concentrations, preparation for the LSAT's and the Graduate Record Examination, and they have far less time to do it than other students in the first semester. Occasionally they meet up with opprobrium from a small number of students because they are football players and they have to fight the national image, a charge which never seems to surface against the basketball players and the hockey squad whose study hours are also severely curtailed. Still, our football players are in competition with other students for medical and law schools and for graduate school generally. There is a vindication, however, when we examine the number of football players who are graduated with honors, as we meet lawyers and doctors and dentists and professors who formerly played football at Brown under competent coaches.

It is perhaps invidious to single out any one graduate for character and performance, but this is the centenary, and the most successful collegiate coach in the country is one of our alumni. A long time ago I saw an hour test and a final examination which he had written, and his name has been appearing before me ever since. Joe Paterno '50 has gone a long way in dramatizing great coaching and great educating, consonant with the best Brunonian tradition in football.

Now it is one thing to compile a record as the most winning coach in the nation. But this gifted coach again and again has shown himself the great educator, as indeed his honorary doctorate from Brown in 1975 attested. He has repeatedly sought to reverse superficial recruiting policies. He regards his players primarily as students, not as Saturday afternoon pawns on the grid.

He encourages the free spirit of students to seek out intellectual interests, to posit courses and grades and mental development and fun before anything else in college, to realize their roles as enquirers and scholars.

Paterno's own educational philosophy emerges most strikingly when he talks about turning down one professional coaching job after another "to remain an educator," to develop the maturity and the minds and the judgment of his charges. There is something Socratic about turning down millions of dollars to work with collegiate undergraduates in University Park, Pennsylvania.

In symbolizing Brunonian football, Paterno proclaims to the sport, that jungle of intercollegiate football, to the sedentary running backs and to the academic world what we have long proclaimed here and, notably, what a little investigation will reveal takes place in the League, particularly at Brown — that football can be a highly disciplined form of physical exercise but it can also be a rewarding form of organized fun and recreation.

And so we can keep looking for some of the mythology and some of the extraneous nonsense that characterize the collegiate football scene in the United States. It will be hard to find on this campus. We have a chemistry of perceptive admissions, a rigorous faculty, an elegant curricular operation, responsible coaching, and the atmosphere of this ancient University to keep us in an unusual position when it comes to football. There is no reason to believe that it will fail.

Professor of Classics John Rowe Workman's essay first appeared in the Brown Weekly Bulletin, a biweekly newspaper for the campus community.

The Classes

written by Jay Barry

06 The BAM offers an apology to *Steve Wright* for not mentioning his name when we ran the picture of Steve and *Henry Carpenter* in the Commencement procession in our September issue. Steve is not new to these processions, having been a familiar face in the line of march for many years. He is president of his class and bequest chairman. In last June's Commencement march, Steve and Henry led the group down the Hill since they represented the oldest class in the line of march.

15 Dr. *George W. Waterman*, Providence physician, received the William Williams Keen Award for Distinguished Service by a Brown graduate at the Brown Medical Association's annual banquet June 4.

19 *Fritz Pollard*, the first black coach in the National Football League, received the Whitney M. Young Award Sept. 23 at Yankee Stadium during halftime of the game between Grambling and Morgan State. Pollard recalled on this occasion that he was asking, and getting, \$1,500 a game in 1920 with the Akron Indians when Jim Thorpe was being paid only \$1,000 per game with the Canton Bulldogs. Fritz and his wife, Mary Ella, live in New Rochelle, N.Y.

21 The Rev. *Edwin Lewis Thornton* was guest of honor Oct. 8 at a celebration marking his retirement after fifty-eight years as a Baptist minister, most recently at the United Baptist Church, Providence. During his career, he held six pastorates — two each in New York, Vermont, and Rhode Island. While in Vermont he was for eight years the president of the board of trustees of the Vermont Baptist State Convention and was for two years president of the Vermont Council of Churches. In 1950, Mr. Thornton received the Rosa O. Hall Award of the American Baptist Convention for distinguished service in town and country churches. During his pastorate in Rhode Island he helped to found and has been an active member of the Capitol Hill Interaction Council and has been active with the American Baptist Churches of Rhode Island. Approximately 150 persons attended the retirement party.

23 *Robert G. Bleakney* lists his current profession as "growing old gracefully." The Needham, Mass., resident has twenty grandchildren, one of whom, *Jon McCabe*, is a starting tackle on the Brown varsity as a sophomore. "Another of my grandsons was captain of the Bowdoin football team last year," Bob says. "Then there is

a grandson who is a basketball and baseball star at Worcester Poly and one who is a star halfback in high school. I'm working on him for Brown."

The Rev. *James D. Bryden*, Alexandria, Va., former associate minister of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church and a director of the Westminster Foundation, both in Washington, D.C., has been retired since 1964. His hobbies include teaching at the New York Avenue Church, writing a sea-based mystery novel, and building some sound equipment.

George Gates, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, is retired from his position as a research chemist with Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron. He and Phyllis celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary on June 15, 1977. His spare time is taken up with golf and bowling.

Dr. *Kalei K. Gregory*, retired physician, is living in Kalaoh, Hawaii. He writes that taking care of the many tropical plants at his home, "which I know very little about," is both a hobby and a challenge. "At times I feel like a stranger in the land of my birth," he adds. "Have been away for seventy-two years, except for a few visits."

The Rev. *Willard F. Johnson*, Spokane, Wash., celebrated his 85th birthday in June. He is a certified volunteer Braille transcriber.

Albert O. Lundin, Wayzata, Minn., retired investment advisor, still "dabbles" at the market "for my own account." He writes that one of his greatest experiences since graduation was being offered the opportunity in 1951 to become assistant secretary of the Navy, an offer he declined for personal reasons.

Steve McClellan writes that he is still employed in real estate and other investment work. "Have been flying around the country to duck my creditors and visit my friends," he says.

David A. Midgley spent forty-six years teaching at Albany (N.Y.) Academy, a boys' college-prep school. He also taught evening classes in American history and was a government lecturer at Russell Sage College. The Midgleys live at 46 Norwood Ave., Albany 12208.

Charlie Scanlon, Palo Alto, Calif., is now retired after a lifetime of teaching at a variety of colleges and serving as a writer/translator of twenty-one languages for Chrysler Corp. He served as instructor of French and Italian for the U.S. Army Ambulance Service at Camp Crane, Pa., during World War I, later providing the same service in Genoa, Italy. Charlie was an instructor in Romance languages at Brown from 1920 to 1924, after which he was on the faculty at Simmons, Marquette, Mexico City College, and Stephen F. Austin College in Nacogdoches, Texas. He claims four nationalities — Ameri-

can, Irish, Spanish, and Cuban.

Kenneth P. Sheldon, Lee, Mass., who did economic and industrial work in Asia and Africa, writes that he is a member of the local SCORE (Service Corps of Retired Executives) organization.

24 *Wilbur Carlton Scott* writes that he is looking forward to his 55th reunion next June. "Since recovering from my two heart attacks twelve years ago, I joined the Above Nomads, a local flying club, and have traveled to sixty-three countries. I keep busy with my various clubs and Masonic work, not to mention my flower and vegetable gardens and my golf game." He lives at Box 179, 5420 Lane Lake Rd., Birmingham, Mich. 48012.

27 The Rev. *Franklin D. Elmer*, D.D., was the guest minister at the Emmanuel Baptist Church, Portland, Maine, in July.

Charles H. Williams, Pottstown, Pa., welcomed the "old gang" to his home last summer. The former football coach at Ben Franklin High School in Philadelphia had a surprise visit by sixteen of his former players, who presented him with a plaque reading: "Presented to Charles H. Williams, Coach, Benjamin Franklin High School, 1941-42, with deep affection to a man who coached not only our football team, but who also coached a part of our lives." He taught and coached in the Philadelphia school system for many years, including a period as principal at Abraham Lincoln High, before retiring in 1970.

28 *Elizabeth Saunders Brodhead* sends along an address: 3054 La Pietra Cir., Honolulu 96815.

30 *Lilian E. Avila* has resigned as chairman of the department of modern languages at Rhode Island College, where her specialty was French language, literature, civilization, and culture, with emphasis on the twentieth century. Prior to teaching at RIC, she was a member of the department of foreign languages and classics at the University of Maine at Orono, where she served as chapter president of the American Association of Teachers of French. She is the author of a book published in France and of a number of articles published in professional journals.

32 *Joseph C. Flynn* recently retired from the operation of the Casino and Surf Theaters at Hampton Beach, N.H., where he had been the lessee for forty years. He's still active as president and treasurer of Jos. J. Flynn, an outdoor advertising firm

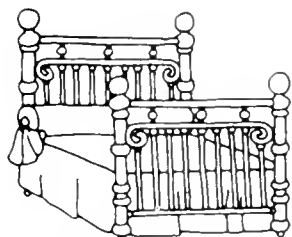
with offices in Lawrence, Mass. Joe was president of the Hampton Beach Chamber of Commerce for two years and a director for thirty years. He's now chairman of the Hampton Zoning Board of Adjustment.

33 *Viviana E. ...* Pawtucket, R.I., was honored recently by Alpha Delta Kappa, a women educators' sorority, in appreciation of her work as president for the past two years.

34 After taking his "second retirement" from the Wyatt Co., Dallas, *Richard K. Hapgood* has engaged in reinsurance consulting for the Texas State Bar Insurance Trust and in tax consulting for H. & R. Block of Marble Falls. Last January he and Sylvia took a vacation trip to Hawaii and became so enchanted with the ambience of the Kona Coast on the "Big Island" that they intend to sell out in Texas shortly and move to Hawaii permanently. Dick has been serving as secretary-treasurer of the Horseshoe Bay Volunteer Fire Department, which serves the area near their residence.



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35 *Robert D. Abercrombie*, Calais, Maine, retired in June 1977 after thirty-nine years of teaching. During most of the final twenty-nine years he served as chairman of the history department at Shady Side Academy, Pittsburgh. "I enjoyed very much coaching football for fourteen years and golf for twenty-four years," he writes. He and Barbara are living at 2 Winter St., Calais 04619.

Fred Bauman has retired from Public Service Electric & Gas Co., Newark, N.J., after forty-two years with the firm. He had been an officer of the College Men's Club of Westfield, treasurer of the town's Republican Committee, and a past president of the Central Jersey Brown Club and the Plainfield Area Brown Club. He and Jane have moved to their new home at 1388 Tredegar Dr., Fort Myers, Fla. 33901.

Alfred E. Kessler retired a little more than a year ago after thirty-five years of fighting the enemies of one of mankind's essential functions — breathing. Most of that career — 1948 to 1977 — was spent in Indianapolis, where he served as executive director of the Marion County TB-RD Association, now the American Lung Association of Central Indiana. At the beginning of his career, tuberculosis was still a widely prevalent and dreaded disease. When ways were found to control that disease, Alfred and his colleagues turned to other targets, such as air pollution. He won statewide and national recognition for his work and was recently honored by the Brown Club of Indiana, which made him its first honorary member. He and his wife, *Frances Hazard Kessler*, live at 2429 Baur Dr., Indianapolis 46220.

36 *George E. Burke* will resign as principal of East Providence High School effective Dec. 29 to "spend more time with my family and follow other pursuits." He has been with the high school since 1942 and has been its principal for fourteen years.

38 *Raymond E. Lougee* has been named general manager of Standard Felt Co., Alhambra, Calif. A long-time resident of Franklin, Mass., Ray was chairman of the board of Dean Cooperative Bank and served as chairman of the school committee from 1954 to 1957.

39 *Thomas F. Minto*, an attorney in Waterbury, Conn., is owner of the American Title Co. He and Theresa have five children. This corrects a note in the September issue.

40 *Albert H. Curtis II* has been re-elected president of The Medical Foundation, a Boston-based non-profit agency supporting research and education in community health problems. Al is a vice president of New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., Boston.

Robert B. Logan has been elected senior vice president, executive trust officer, and legal counsel of Drovers Bank of Chicago. He continues on the boards of several Chicago-based firms.

41 *Dr. Walter Jusczyk*, West Warwick, R.I., dentist, was on the committee to recommend a memento for the players

honored at Brown's centennial football dinner in September. He recommended a set of plates — uppers and lowers.

42 *Johnson and Wales College*, Providence, has bestowed an honorary doctor of business administration degree on Rhode Island Supreme Court Justice *Joseph R. Weisberger* of East Providence.

43 *Wayne P. Curtis* has been appointed New England regional sales manager of Baldwin Belting, New York City, and will operate out of offices in Danvers, Mass. For more than twenty years, Wayne had been sales representative in the New England area for Ashworth Brothers of Winchester, Va.

Francis "Mickey" Finn is executive vice president of the National Association of College and University Business Officers, Washington, D.C.

44 *David M. Tracy*, Westfield, N.J., has received an honorary degree from Stonehill College, Newton, Mass.

47 *Joseph Embury* is a warehouse manager for Carrier Co., Hermitage, Tenn.

A. Holmes Stockly is president of Stockly and Leahy Associates, an architectural firm in Portland, Maine. He has been an active worker for the Brown Fund. He and his wife, Doris, have two daughters, Elise and Mariana.

Albert Wilansky (Ph.D.), professor of mathematics at Lehigh University, is author of a new book published in September. Entitled *Modern Methods in Topological Vector Spaces*, the book is published by McGraw-Hill.

48 *Lester Karstadt*, an officer of the Blitman Construction Corp., New York City, has been named president of the New York chapter of the New York State Society of Professional Engineers. Les is chairman of the U.S. Department of Labor's Occupational Safety and Health Committee.

Lou Regine, Providence car dealer (Regine Motors), is wearing two hats this academic year. He is president of both the Brown Club of Rhode Island and the Brown Football Association.

49 The Rev. Father *Charles E. Brown* is chancellor of the Catholic Diocese of Fairbanks, Alaska.

The Rev. *Marjorie L. Hiles* is serving the Vernon and Bolton United Methodist Churches in Connecticut, having taken over her new duties July 1. She was in professional Girl Scouting for a number of years and came to her new post from the Hull United Methodist Church in Massachusetts.

George T. LaBonne, Jr., Manchester, Conn., is the grandfather of twins born in September to his daughter and her husband, José F. Henriquez, of Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic. The babies have been named Rachele Laura and Nancy Alison.

Ted Low, chairman of the 30th reunion, reports that the class has reserved fifty rooms at the soon-to-be-opened Biltmore Hotel for the big weekend. *John Prendergast*, *Joe Farnham*, *Dick Briggs*, and *Gerry Sanford* are

among the committee workers.

Elizabeth French Lowenstein, Washington, D.C., has for the last two years been doing volunteer work for the Volunteer Clearinghouse, District of Columbia. "Since February," she writes, "I have been associate director for immunization, heading volunteer activities associated with the D.C. Childhood Immunization Program."

Edward W. Mink, Jr., has retired as director of personnel administration for the Bristol Brass Corp., Bristol, Conn. Ed lives in Farmington.

50 Judge *Eugene G. Gullant*, a justice of the Rhode Island Superior Court, has been named president of the Thomas Beckett Foundation at Brown.

Robert W. Peabody, Jr., is a senior account executive with Aetna Life & Casualty, Boston.

51 The Rev. *Henry Bowen*, Milford, Mass., officiated at the recent wedding of *Susan Maureen Casey '77* and Dr. *Matthew Lipsett*. Susan is the daughter of *Charlie Casey '51*.

The Rev. *Sestino Continelli* and his wife, also an ordained minister, have been assigned to the First United Methodist Church of Portsmouth, N. H.

Lloyd H. Hill, assistant principal at North Quincy (Mass.) High School for the past four years, has been appointed principal at Quincy High. He has been with the Quincy schools in various capacities since 1962.

52 *Richard A. Burnstead*, Scarsdale, N.Y., has been appointed director of taxes for Peabody International and its subsidiaries.

Louis Fischer has resigned as president of General Development Corp., Miami, Fla., after serving four years as head of the community development firm. He is president of the Florida State Chamber of Commerce.

Donald S. Manly, vice president of research and development of Abex Corp., Mahway, N.J., has been elected a director of Industrial Research Institute, founded in 1938 under the auspices of the National Research Council, and is chairman of the Institute's patent working committee of twenty-five institute member corporations.

Charles W. Maslin has been appointed corporate director of purchasing for Diamond International Corp., New York City. He and his wife and five children live in Westfield, N.J.

William I. Smith writes: "I would venture to say that not many parents have the unique situation of having all of their five children attending college at the same time." His sons are studying law, business, and engineering, and both his daughters are studying health. Bill lives in Spring Mount, Pa.

53 *Burton H. Priest* is president of Priest, Kortick & Gesmondi, certified public accounting firm in Pawtucket, R.I. He serves on the board of directors of the city's Chamber of Commerce. Burton has a son, 16, and a daughter, 14.

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Clarence Chaffee, in action at the National Senior Super Grass Court Championships, held at Agawam Hunt in September.

*Clarence Chaffee:
He just gets better
as the years go by*

Clarence C. Chaffee, 24, the rugged white-haired tennis player with the whirling backhand (above), has become the "El Lante" of the net set. He just seems to get better as the years slip by. In 1975, at age seventy-three, he won the National Outdoor Singles and Doubles titles, only two of the twenty-one national championships he has captured since 1971 in the 70-and-over category. The Williamstown, Massachusetts, resident had a particularly good year in 1974, winning national titles in indoor singles, grass court singles, and hard court. In the New England rankings, "Chat" has been number one in both men's singles and doubles since 1971. The faster the surface, the better is his



Even though he lost, Chattee (above) was all smiles after the match at Agawam. The tournament's founder, Stan Henshaw '35 (below), served as net judge.



game. Where most men in his age bracket settle for leisurely baseline play, Chattee is not averse to charging the net. His posture is ramrod straight like an Etruscan warrior; he lifts weights daily to strengthen his wrists and forearms, and he thinks nothing of running a mile or two on the track at Williams College, where as tennis coach from 1937 to 1970 he never had a losing season. One year Chat had a national intercollegiate champion on his team — and beat him regularly. He was sixty-three at the time. His soccer teams claimed two New England titles, and his 1958 squash team won the nationals.

In the National Senior Super Grass Court Championships held this September at

Agawam Hunt in Rumford, Rhode Island (a tournament founded by Stan Henshaw '35 in 1969), Chattee and Mal Clark of Harpswell, Maine, battled it out for the 75s title. The two friendly rivals went at each other with a skill, energy, and agility that — for an hour or so — made the long years fade away. When it was over, Clark had the last word on the court, but not in the jockeying that followed. "You must be going to church regularly now," Chattee jibed, referring to three crucial shots from Clark that had hit the net and dropped over. "I'll be seeing you in Albany in a few weeks, pal, and I'll beat your brains out." Clark deadpanned, "Oh, well, I'll show up anyway!" Chat said softly, with just

a trace of a smile on his lips. "A gentleman's gentleman," someone said as Clarence Chattee walked slowly to the clubhouse. /B

Photographs by John Foraste

54 Mark Hopkins has joined Clarke Aronson Goward, Boston advertising firm, as a vice president

Dr. Henry F. Izenian has been elected president of the Miriam Hospital Staff Association in Providence

55 Dr. Frank M. ... professor and chairman of the department of neurology at the University of Oregon Health Sciences Center School of Medicine, Portland, is principal investigator for one of the three Comprehensive Stroke Center grants awarded recently by the National Institutes of Health's National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke.

56 Barry Gottehrer, executive director of the Life Insurance Association of Massachusetts since 1975 and one-time writer for and aide to Mayor John Lindsay of New York City, has joined Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company as vice president of public affairs

Robert Halkyard is with Information Systems, Pawtucket, R.I. The resident of Seekonk, Mass., has been named to a three-year term on the board of directors of the Brown Club of Rhode Island.

James W. Jackson has been named vice president and director of industrial relations of Helix Technology Corp., Waltham, Mass., a leading multi-business operating company "dedicated to selected sectors of the energy, industrial, and defense markets." Jim holds a J.D. degree from Harvard Law School

James B. Lohr has joined the staff of Corporate Cleaning Systems as marketing director for the Eastern district. James lives at 702 Sugarball Ln., Cincinnati, Ohio 45215.

57 Nancy Jacobs Atkin, Freehold, N.J., has been named marketing coordinator for the New Jersey division of Kautman & Broad Homes, Newark. She is involved in numerous civic, social, and charitable organizations. Nancy and her husband, Bruce, have two teenage daughters, Valerie Ann and Lori Jill.

Nancy Druding Mikesell and Dr. Conrad M. Riley (Yale '34) were married recently and are living at 590 Circle Dr., Denver, Colo. 80206. For the past four years, Nancy worked for the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies program on "Food, Climate and the World's Future," led by Dr. Walter Orr Roberts at Boulder. She plans to begin work on an advanced degree in the environmental sciences soon. "Tim is 18 and a freshman at Arizona State College, Jenny 14, and Ann 8," Nancy writes. "My husband is professor emeritus of pediatrics and preventive medicine at the University of Colorado Medical Center."

Donald L. Saunders of Brookline has been named to the board of directors of the National Conference of Christians and Jews (Northeast region). Saunders is president of Saunders & Associates, Realtors of Boston and is involved in numerous other Boston real estate affairs.

Orin Smith has been elected senior vice president of Engelhard Minerals & Chemicals Corp., New York City, as well as president of its Minerals & Chemicals Division.

Hugh Smith had a showing of his large

black and white maritime photographs at the Easter Seal Rehabilitation Center Gallery in Bridgeport during July.

Richard D. Stephenson has a new job as director of St. Lawrence University's capital giving campaign.

58 Hans W. Fricke has been elected vice president compensation and benefits of Western Corp., Los Angeles. He had been a principal in the management consulting firm of Streeter-Fricke & Associates in L.A. Hans is a past president of the Brown Club of Los Angeles

The Rev. Stephen H. Gushee has been elected the seventh dean of Christ Church (Episcopal) Cathedral, Hartford, Conn. Dean Gushee and his wife have three children: Allison, 16, Andrea, 13, and Gregory, 9.

Ann Bowman Kalin, Madison, Conn., is directing an extended program in her kindergarten class at The Country School. Three years ago she went to England to study the British integrated day system.

59 Neil D. Isaacs (Ph.D.), professor of Old and Middle English at the University of Maryland, has a new book on the market: *Jock Culture, U.S.A.* (W.W. Norton & Co., Inc., New York City, \$9.95). The book focuses on the "takeover of American life by the morality of overemphasized sports." To quote Isaacs: "The original goals of an organization like the Little League or a college team — individual satisfaction and team play — are often lost sight of and give way to a kind of jingoistic violence and aggressive drive to win, no matter what. Instead of dissipating destructive forces, sports often breeds them." Isaacs is the author of a book on basketball, *All the Moves*, and one on hockey, *Checking Back*. At the University of Maryland he teaches courses on film as literature, fiction, and sports culture

60 Guu E. Davis is an assistant professor of mathematics at Rhode Island Junior College's Lincoln campus, having joined the faculty in 1975 after four years at Bryant College

Dr. Allan M. Deutsch has been appointed radiologist-in-chief at The Miriam Hospital, Providence, one of the major teaching hospitals of the Brown Medical Program. Dr. Deutsch is on the faculty of the Brown medical program.

Ellen C. Herrenkohl is assistant professor of psychology at Lehigh University, a consultant to the Lehigh County Division of Child and Youth Services, and in the private practice of psychotherapy. She received her Ph.D. in clinical psychology from New York University in 1969, an M.A. in psychology from Boston University in 1963, and an M.A. in history from the University of California at Berkeley in 1961.

Lt. Col. Vincent J. MacDonald, USAF, has been promoted to full colonel. A recent graduate of the Air War College at Maxwell AFB, Alabama, Colonel MacDonald has been named deputy base commander of the 436th Military Airlift Wing, Military Airlift Command, Dover AFB, Del.

John Miguel was awarded a Ph.D. in mechanical engineering from the University of Rhode Island. He is employed as a mechanical engineer in the weapons systems

department of the Naval Underwater Systems Center in Newport, where he directs research and development programs in advanced experimental underwater systems.

Staff Sgt. Robert A. Paquin was recently presented the Army Commendation Medal at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. He received the award while assigned as a student to the U.S. Army Intelligence Center and School at Fort Huachuca.

61 Claire Henderson has been appointed director of financial planning and control, individual insurance operations, at Connecticut General Life Insurance Co. She lives in Avon, Conn.

Thomas Jones (M.A.T.) has been promoted from registrar and director of institutional research to dean of administration at North Adams State College. He and Elaine and their five children live in North Adams, Mass.

Jonathan and Nancy Sherer Kapstein have moved to Johannesburg, South Africa, after two years in Italy. He will cover the African continent for *Business Week*. Helen, born in Brazil, is 8, and Adrienne, a Canadian, is 4.

Yong Wook Kim is a professor of physics at Wayne State University, Detroit, Mich.

Rosalind Pace and Marcia Solomon Simon taught a course last summer at Castle Hill, Truro Center for the Arts on Cape Cod. The subject: "Image Making, Writing, and Designing A Poetry Book."

Carolyn Rustackas has been appointed an associate with the real estate firm of Scott Associates, Darien, Conn.

Marcia Solomon Simon writes that she has "given birth to my first book and third child." The book, *A Special Gift*, was published by Harcourt Brace Jovanovich this fall and is a novel for children about a boy who loves ballet as much as basketball, and his problems when he decides to dance in public. "Perhaps Bessie Rudd's compulsory physical education program wasn't such a bad idea after all," she adds. "One never knows when one will have a need for memories of playing basketball." Her family includes David, 12, Lauren, 9, and Sara, 1. "My husband, James, is a professor of law and the author of several books. We live in West Nyack, N.Y."

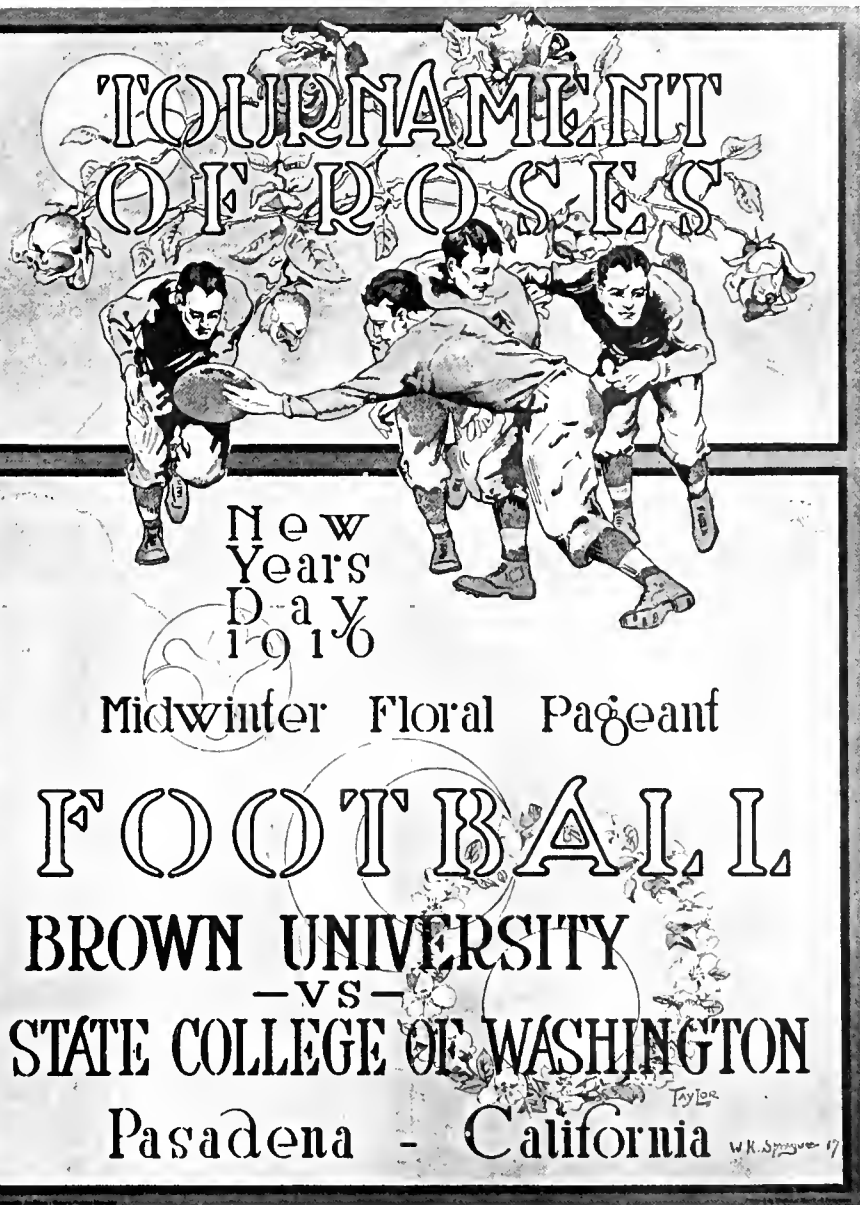
Fred E. Tracy has been promoted to vice president, supply and distribution, of Vickers Petroleum Corp., Wichita, Kans. With Vickers for the past three years, Fred had been manager of crude supply and transportation.

Catherine Kidder Ware, Scarsdale, N.Y., has been elected chairman of the Council of Junior Leagues of Westchester for 1978-79. She is a past president of the Junior League of Scarsdale, is a director of the Center for Preventive Psychiatry, and has served on the board of the Citizen's Advisory Committee for Cable Television. She holds a doctorate from Yale.

62 James T. Egan, Paoli, Pa., was elected to the board of directors of Paoli Memorial Hospital. He is general manager, folding carton division, of Container Corp. of America, in Oaks, Pa.

Stephen A. Ernst ('68 Ph.D.) has become associate professor of anatomy at the University of Michigan, following two years in

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the same position at the Temple University School of Medicine. He is the holder of an NIH Research Career Development Award, 1975-80.

John A. "Jack" Matas is director systems development with Santa Fe Railway in Topeka, Kans.

Jerome J. Reicin (A.M., '71 Ph.D.), assistant professor and coordinator of the Russian program at Pomona College, was selected by the National Endowment for the Humanities to attend an eight-week summer institute on "Literature and Society in Russia" at Champaign-Urbana. The Middlebury College graduate was one of sixteen participants selected from the entire country.

William Swarts, Greenwich, Conn., was one of two featured poets at the Wine and Apples Restaurant, Manhattan, in May. His first book, *The Mind Retracting Memory*, will be published this year.

63 *William R. Batty III* has been given the Herbert P. Blacke Chair at the Northfield-Mount Hermon School, Northfield, Mass., where he is an English instructor.

Michelle C. M. Beer has been appointed an assistant professor of philosophy at West Virginia University. She holds a master's from Yeshiva University and a master's in philosophy from the University of Pittsburgh.

James S. Ferguson has been named vice president and manager of the credit and loan review departments at Central Trust Co., Rochester, N.Y. He lives at 17 Guilford Way, Pittsford, N.Y.

Joseph N. Gayles (Ph.D.), of Talladega (Ala.) College, has worked in various capacities with the John Hay Whitney Foundation, the Martin Luther King Fellowship Committee, and the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship.

Marvin B. Klein and Susan Ann Kano with were married Aug. 6 and are living in Malibu. Calif. Marvin has a Ph.D. in electrical engineering from Stanford and is employed at Hughes Research Laboratories in Malibu.

Tse-Fou Zien (Sc.M.) has been honored by the Washington Academy of Sciences with the 1977 Annual Award for Scientific Achievements in Engineering Sciences. Employed at the Naval Surface Weapons Center, White Oak, Md., Zien won the award for his "significant contributions to the field of fluid mechanics and heat transfer through research and teaching that has gained him national recognition." His academic credentials include a B.S. degree in mechanical engineering from the National Taiwan University and a Ph.D. in aeronautics from Cal Tech in 1967.

64 *Stephen C. Biklen* has been named vice president finance and administration at Citibank (New York State) N.A. Rochester, N.Y.

Dave Edgerly, Providence, has been named to a three-year term on the board of directors of the Brown Club of Rhode Island.

Richard K. Pannone has been named assistant treasurer of Industrial National Corp., Providence. He joined the bank in 1964.

65 *Anne Doszwell Labouchere* and her husband, Albert, report the birth of a son, Jacques Whitney, on July 4. The family lives on Undermountain Rd., Salisbury, Conn. 06068.

Robert A. Lamb (Sc.M.) has been named division geologist of Tenneco Oil Company's Frontier Projects Division, Houston, Texas.

Daniel R. McWethy is president of National Car Rental, Brattleboro, Vt.

66 *Ackley E. Blocher* is director of marketing for commercial roofing products, CertainTeed Corp., Winter Park, Fla.

Douglas Ross Gortner has been appointed assistant manager of the Norwich office of the First Inter-State Bank in White River Junction, Vt.

Robert Kindless and *Claire A. Meconi* were married Aug. 25 and are living in Matawan, N.J. Bob teaches junior high school English on Staten Island, N.Y.

James S. Panos (A.M.), vice principal at Durtree High in Fall River, Mass., since 1971, has been named principal of the school. He is a 1955 Yale graduate.

Wallace A. Wood (M.A.T.) has been appointed dean of the undergraduate faculty at Bryant College, Smithfield, R.I.

67 *J. Laurence Allen*, a certified prosthetist, is manager of Fillauer Orthopedic and proprietor of the Alles Co., Johnson City, Tenn.

Robert B. Arnold is a regional sales manager of Data Communications Sales, Atlanta, Ga.

Elizabeth Feroe Bakst, Barrington, R.I., is teaching at the town's Red Church Nursery School this year.

David M. Friedman is the executive director of Migrant Health Service, Moorhead, Minn. His home address, 1103 South 6th St., Fargo, N.D. 58102.

Jeremiah S. Hubenu has been appointed group product manager of instruments for the Optical Products Division of American Optical Corp., Southbridge, Mass. He and his family are residents of Wellesley Hills, Mass.

Robert J. Hughes and *Kathy M. Henry* were married Aug. 5 in Wethersfield, Conn. Bob is assistant professor of English at St. Joseph College, North Windham, Maine.

Comdr. John I. Kinke, USN (Ret.) (Sc.M.), has been named assistant professor of applied mathematics and physics and director of the computer center at Centre College, Danville, Ky. John had been associate chairman of the physics department at the U.S. Naval Academy.

David Oakley (M.A.T.) was awarded a Fulbright-Hays grant for advanced research in modern European history. He and his family are living in France, where Dave is studying and researching the role of nineteenth-century French engineers.

John W. Putre (M.A.T.) has been named principal at the Pownal Elementary School, Pownal, Vt. He has a doctorate in history from the State University of New York at Stony Brook.

David L. Speltz has been appointed executive vice president of Copley Hospital, which serves the Stowe, Vt., area.

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Lois Graboys: 'Art must find its way into public places'

One normally thinks of artists' studios as secluded aeries, as far as possible from the noise and dirt and distractions of the center city. But Lois Wolpert Graboys' ('59) studio, which doubles as the office of New England Art Advisory Services, is right on Westminster Mall in the heart of downtown Providence. The day we visited her, the mall was being torn up along its whole length, and the only access to her building was via a gang-plank over an excavation.

Four stories up, in an airy whitewashed space in which some of her recent works were hanging, Lois surveyed the chaos below and remarked, "I finally discovered the city." She spoke with obvious affection, pointing out the beautifully detailed ornamental facades (often obscured at street level) of many of the buildings, and the work being done to restore some of them. Her studio had formerly been on a quiet street in Bristol near the water, and when the winter cold forced her out, it was with some trepidation that she rented the space on the mall. Now, she said, "I wouldn't be anywhere but the mall. It's my link with reality."

Lois's involvement with "reality" goes much deeper than that, though. She is a tireless crusader on behalf of art and artists — specifically Rhode Island and New England artists, who, she feels, have not been given the recognition they deserve, and who have tended to function in isolation from one another.

A former art critic for the *Providence Journal*, Lois was one of the founders of Anyart, the Rhode Island artists' cooperative in Warren, which has done perhaps more than any organization in the state to foster a sense of community among local artists and to give them a needed boost. "We were rebelling against the notion of artists having to rent space to show their works," she said. "We asked ourselves, 'How can we help more artists?' A handful can get grants, but we wanted to provide a neutral territory for artists across the state to get together and exhibit their work." The *Anyart Journal* is now a quarterly publication, and Anyart has several hundred members — not all artists, though; it's open to anyone who wants to support contemporary art.

"Local artists used to feel they had to go to New York to sell their work, and collectors felt they had to go there to buy," Lois observed. "But the work is right here, the quality is here, and the prices are low. New England art is a good buy." She continued,



John Forstie

"There's a good climate here for artists — they're near the big cities, but they can maintain their independence. I'm concerned that in places like New York, artists subordinate their vision to the marketplace; I think you

get a more honest vision in regional areas. Here, if you have fifty artists, they'll be pursuing fifty different directions, which is very exciting."

Out of that conviction grew New Eng-

land Art Advisory Services, which Lois runs in partnership with Lee Gorman, a Providence advertising executive who handles the business end of the operation. The purpose of NEAAS is to help individuals and firms assemble collections of regional art — not art as investment, or art as decoration, but art for its own sake. Lois believes passionately that "the purpose of art is to add something to our lives," to enrich our environment, and for that reason she feels it's essential that art find its way into public places. "We're competing mainly against stock prints by 'name' artists," she said. "About four or five years ago the *Providence Journal* asked me to review the collection that Bradford Swan [then the *Journal's* cultural critic] had put together for the new Hospital Trust Tower. It was primarily a collection of Rhode Island artists, and I was struck by the significance of the bank's willingness to do that."

New England Art Advisory Services now has about 150 artists who have registered works with them. They charge no commission to the artists themselves — only to the clients, which is unusual for such a service. Lois also helped assemble the Edmund Mauro Collection, "Twenty-Seven Rhode Island Artists" (including such notables as Harry Callahan, Robert Rohn, RISD president Lee Hall, Brown art professor Hugh Townley, and RISD professor John Udvardy), the most important private collection to date of local artists. Lois pointed out that RISD and Brown are the main sources for a large pool of artistic talent in the state, and the Mauro Collection is a sampling of that richness and variety.

Lois herself has been an artist all her life: she began painting portraits at age thirteen, majored in art at Pembroke, and earned an M.A.T. in art education at Brown in 1973. Recently she's been working in egg tempera on wood, and has also begun doing landscapes — "symbolic ones," she said. "I haven't done landscapes in years." Her only concern about her public involvement (which includes an ongoing crusade to save the lost and abandoned dogs that end up in the Providence Police dog pound) is that it interferences with her studio time and slows down her artistic momentum. "But it's necessary to me," she said. "It's a touchstone that keeps me in contact with the universe and lets me paint."

J P

Carlyle A. Thauer has been appointed lecturer in Southeast Asian politics in the department of government at the Royal Military College-Duntroon, located in Canberra, Australia, and considered the "West Point" of that country. During the 1977-78 academic year Carla and his wife, Bibi Abdulla '75, maintained one Brown tradition — soccer. Carl has been secretary of the Bendigo Soccer League, the largest in the country, while Bibi is president of the Bendigo Women's Soccer Association. They both continue to play for the local college team.

Mitch Vigoreno is an agency supervisor with Mutual Security Life in Fresno, Calif. He is a graduate of the Life Insurance Marketing Institute at Purdue.

Dr. Lee Welky, a graduate of the Tufts Dental School, has set up his dental practice with the Mattapan Square Dental Associates,

Mattapan, Mass. Lee is also certified in cardiopulmonary resuscitation by the American Heart Association and has received post-graduate training in acute systemic emergencies at the International Institute for Medical Emergencies.

68 Jerry Bathy is with the Providence law firm of Hinkley, Allen, Salisbury & Parsons. He's been named to a three-year term on the board of directors of the Brown Club of Rhode Island.

Charles M. Fiduccia is a theoretical computer scientist with the General Electric Research and Development Center, Schenectady, N.Y.

Bruce H. Devens and his wife, Monica Schaefer Devens (see '70), have moved to 2138 E. Bonita Ave., La Verne, Calif. 91750. He is assistant professor of biomedical sciences at the University of California, Riverside.

Dr. John F. Goodrich, a specialist in adolescent medicine, has been appointed to the medical staff of Augusta (Ga.) General Hospital.

John F. Morse III has been appointed manager, northern broadcast sales, for RCA Broadcast Systems, Camden, N.J. Since joining the firm in 1971, John had been a New England sales engineer based in Boston. He and Virginia have two children, Elizabeth, 9, and John, 6.

Fredene R. Pamp and Lucia Batchelder (Middlebury '68) were married June 17 in Omaha, Nebr., and are living in Rockport, Mass., where Fred is an attorney.

Joseph A. Petrucci has been elected senior vice president of South Shore Bank, Quincy, Mass.

Robert W. Powers, a vice president at Hospital Trust National Bank, Providence, has been named treasurer of the Rhode Island Bankers Assn.

Joan L. Turnquist is acting chairman of the department of anatomy at the Pennsylvania College of Podiatric Medicine, Philadelphia.

69 Greg Beckham, Providence, has been named to a three-year term on the Brown Club of Rhode Island's board of directors.

Susan Robin Bookbinder and her husband, Steve, of Providence, announce the birth of their daughter, Sarah, on April 16.

Lve Ida Barak Briles has been named research associate and USPHS postdoctoral fellow at the University of Alabama in Birmingham Medical Center. Her husband, David, is assistant professor of microbiology at the same institution.

David R. Homer and Karen Aileen Olson were married last summer in Rockville, Md., and are living in Wheaton, Md. A graduate of Syracuse University College of Law, Dave is a trial attorney for the criminal division of the Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.

Dr. Don Fletcher ('72 Sc.M.) and Joan Mitchell Fletcher (see '70) report the birth of their first child, Nicholas David, on March 10. The couple returned to Rhode Island in July, permitting Don to practice radiology at the Newport Hospital and join the firm of Aquidneck Radiologists. Don completed his residency in radiology at Rush Presbyterian-St. Luke's Medical Center in Chicago, where he was chief resident last year. The

family resides in Portsmouth.

W. Terry Maguire has returned to the National Newspaper Association after a three-year interval spent as a member of the legal staff of the Federal Communications Commission's Office of Network Study. He has been named general counsel of the NNA.

Bruce Moger has been named a vice president of Old Stone Bank, Providence. He lives in Wickford, R.I.

Jay Shapiro has joined the American Multi Cinema home office staff in Kansas City, Mo., to work in real estate development. He had been with a Kansas City law firm. Jay served as assistant attorney general of Missouri from 1973 to 1975.

70 Marsha Uehara Allgeier is a planner with the Arlington County Planning Division, Arlington, Va.

Dr. Frederick R. Armenti has graduated from New Jersey College of Medicine and is doing his surgical residency at the University of Pennsylvania.

Monica Schaefer Devens and her husband, Bruce (see '68), have moved to 2138 E. Bonita Ave., La Verne, Calif. 91750. She has received her Ph.D. from UCLA in Near Eastern languages and is teaching Hebrew at Pomona College, Claremont, Calif.

Judy Nasche Dixon has become associated with the law firm of Febrriello and Herbst, Torrington, Conn. She is a January honors graduate of the University of Connecticut School of Law and was admitted to the Connecticut bar in May. She and her husband, Michael, have been Winsted residents for six years.

John R. Hammett has been appointed manager of planning and budgets for Intel Corporation's microcomputer systems division in Santa Clara, Calif. "Have worked for Intel's semiconductor components division since receiving my M.B.A. from URI in 1976. Nancy and I are living in Burlingame on the San Francisco Peninsula."

Wolfgang W. Millbrandt and his wife, Dorothy Noren Millbrandt (see '72), are living at RFD #1, Box 298, Greenville, N.H. 03048.

Col. William A. Orth (Ph.D.) has been nominated by President Carter to be the new dean of faculty at the Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs.

71 Robert A. Anderson is a professional actor with the Trinity Square Repertory Co., Providence.

Leon M. Cammen received his Ph.D. in zoology from the University of North Carolina and is spending a year as a Visiting Fellow at the Marine Ecology Laboratory, Bedford Institute of Oceanography, in Dartmouth, Nova Scotia.

Dr. Jeffrey Cole and Linda Weiler Cole report the birth of their first child, Debra Rachel, on Aug. 30, 1977. Jeff, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, completed his residency in internal medicine at Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Philadelphia, and is completing his cardiology fellowship at the University of Maryland Hospitals. Linda is completing her requirements for an M.B.A. in health-care administration at Wharton.

Albert K. Fan (Sc.M., Ph.D.) has been named to the research and development department of GTE Sylvania, Towanda, Md.

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Robert Galkiewicz received his Ph.D. in 1976 and is now on a postdoctoral fellowship in the department of polymer science and engineering at the University of Massachusetts.

Edward Patrick Hunt and *Roberta Sarah Asquith* were married Sept. 2 and are living in Orangeburg, S.C., where Ed is employed by Applied Engineering.

Dr. Richard Kadison, Weston, Mass., recently completed a two-year residency in adult psychiatry at University Hospital in Boston. He is continuing his training in child psychiatry at McLean Hospital in Belmont, Mass.

Dr. Richard B. Locke has completed his residency in family practice at SUNY at Buffalo and is working temporarily as an emergency room physician in Buffalo.

Joan E. Mullnax was graduated with honors from the University of Texas in December 1977, receiving a bachelor's degree in computer science. She's now working for the terminals and peripherals division of Texas Instruments, Houston, as a software design programmer.

Dr. Frank Sun has been named to the staff of both the Plainfield Pediatric Center and the Putnam Pediatric Center of Day Kimball Hospital, Putnam, Conn.

Norman Eric Swanberg earned a master's degree in electrical engineering from Northeastern University in 1977 and is an electrical engineer with Hughes Aircraft Co., Torrance, Calif.

72 *Richard L. Buckley* is transit operations manager for Tidewater Regional Transit in Norfolk, Va. He holds a master's from the University of California at Berkeley.

Robyn Ann Burns has received a master's degree from Montclair State College. She is an art teacher at Radcliffe School, Nutley, N.J.

Steven A. Colwell has received his Ph.D. in anatomy at the University of California, San Francisco Medical Center, reports Steve's father, *Richard H. Colwell '42*, of Norwalk, Conn.

Rhonda A. Cooperstein is an educational researcher with SRI International, Menlo Park, Calif.

Rebecca P. Cornwall writes that she received her M.S. in public health from UMass in 1974 and then worked for two years with an air pollution consulting firm, GCA/Technology, in Bedford, Mass. "For more than a year now, I have been working as a health and safety officer for UMass," she writes. "My responsibility is running a laboratory safety program. My husband, *Robert Galkiewicz '71*, and I have lived in Amherst, Mass., for better than seven years and find it a lovely and exciting place. It has all the beauty of the Connecticut Valley with the advantages of being in the Five College area."

Daniel R. Fischel (A.M.), who clerked for Judge Thomas Fairchild of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, now works with Justice Potter Stewart of the U.S. Supreme Court. The Cornell University graduate received his law degree from the University of Chicago.

Bob Flanders, an attorney with Edwards & Angell, Providence, has been named to the

board of directors of the Brown Club of Rhode Island for a three-year term.

Raymond L. Goldstein ('74 A.M.) is an instructor at the Capital Campus of Penn State in Middletown, Pa.

Everett C. Goodwin is now senior pastor of the First Baptist Church of Meriden, Conn. He and his wife, Jane, have two daughters, Libby and Leah Grace.

Noel Peyton Greis and *Henry Stewart* were married Aug. 20 and are living in Princeton, N.J. Noel has master of arts and master of science in civil engineering degrees from Princeton, where she is a candidate for a doctorate in civil engineering.

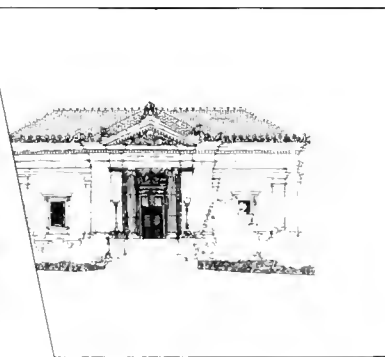
Dr. Edwim B. Knights has joined the Acton Medical Associates, Acton, Mass. He

and his wife are active in amateur theatricals and barbershop music. They live on Balsam Drive, Acton.

Dr. Robert F. Leroy and his wife, *Karen Kirby* (she maintains her maiden name), are living in Hamden, Conn. Rob is doing his residency in neurology at Yale-New Haven Hospital and at the West Haven Veterans Administration Hospital. Karen is assistant professor of theoretical mathematics at Central Connecticut State College in New Britain, Conn.

Dorothy Noren Millbrandt and her husband, *Wolfgang W. Millbrandt* (see '70), are now living at RFD #1, Box 298, Greenville, N.H. 03048. Starting in October, Dorothy became senior software engineer with Digital

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Nicola E. Rubinow (M.A.T.) has become associated with the Hartford law firm of Ricci-Cassi and Davis. She was a 1977 honors graduate of the University of Connecticut Law School.

Khachig Tololyan (Ph.D.), assistant professor of English at Wesleyan University, has won a fellowship from the American Council of Learned Societies in a national competition among recent recipients of the Ph.D.

73 Robert Alexander ('76 M.D.) and Christine Ann Moll were married at the University of Rochester Interfaith Chapel Aug. 12. Dr. William Kaye '73, '76 M.D. was best man, Edward Zaleski was an usher, and the groom's sister, Elizabeth Ann Alexander '80, was a bridesmaid. After a honeymoon cruise to the Mediterranean, the couple moved to 201-D Conant Rd., Rochester, where Bob is in his last year of residency in psychiatry at Strong Memorial Hospital, and his wife is a student at St. John Fisher's College.

Brattford B. Bak is the co-author of a recent book on environmental hearing boards in Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia in October.

Dean Bross writes that he works for the Health Services Research and Development Center at Johns Hopkins University, where his area of research has changed recently from prostate cancer to perinatal regionalization and its effects on infant mortality rates.

Gillian "Jill" Brown received her M.A. in art education from the Rhode Island School of Design in June. She is presently on a teaching fellowship as she works for a master of fine arts degree at UCLA.

Ellen W. M. Curtin, Westtown, Pa., recently graduated from the Institute for Paralegal Training, Philadelphia.

Tony Cardozo and Anne Humman Dittely were among five area residents mentioned in a recent *New Bedford* (Mass.) *Standard Times* article on "Merit Scholars: Where Are They Now?" Tony is a math analyst for the Navy, working at the Underwater Systems Center in Newport. Anne, a former staff member of the *Brown Alumni Monthly*, is now assistant public relations director at Southeastern Massachusetts University in North Dartmouth, Mass.

Alfred Gladstone is a student at the Albert Einstein College of Medicine in New York City.

Peter A. Marion, Princeton, Mass., has been promoted to assistant actuary with the State Mutual Life Assurance Company of America.

Dr. Francis R. Porter received his M.D. degree from the Boston University School of Medicine last summer and has started his residency in internal medicine at the Veterans Administration Hospital in Boston. Dr. Porter and his wife, Mary Ann, live in Newton with their daughter, Jessica.

74 Dr. Gary Archer ('78 M.D.) is an intern at the University of Minnesota Hospital, Minneapolis.

Chris Buonanno was graduated in May from Valparaiso School of Law, where last year he received an American Jurisprudence Award for excellence in legal studies. For the

past two summers, the Cranston, R.I., resident has worked for the Rhode Island Attorney General's office.

Irene S. Cannon-Geary (A.M., '78 Ph.D.) is assistant professor of modern languages at Colby College, Waterville, Maine.

Philip Charles Caron and Susan Marcella Benz were married in July and are living in New York City.

Dr. Frank D. Caporusso is a medical resident at Thomas Jefferson University Hospital in Philadelphia.

Bob Condon is in the M.B.A. program at the University of California, Berkeley.

Mark A. DeRegt is an actuarial assistant at William Mercer, Inc., Boston.

Stephen Dunn and Patricia Green (Colby '75) were married June 4 in Lexington, Mass. The ushers included Rick Dunn '81, Richard Ramsey '73, John Chobanian '73, Jamie Kiernan, and Bruce Gelband. The bridesmaid was Elizabeth Macdonald, and the groom's father is Leo Dunn '42.

Kenneth D. Field is attending the Berklee College of Music in Boston, studying saxophone and flute and playing with various jazz and funk groups in the Boston area. "Am on a leave of absence from Raytheon Co.," he writes.

Tama Greenberg writes: "After working in the textile industry in New York City for two years, I returned to school and just received an M.B.A. from Cornell. Presently, I am working for General Mills in Minneapolis, Minn."

Leo R. Ladefian and Gay Teborek were married June 3 at Manning Chapel and are living in New York City. Leo is a staff accountant for Ernst & Ernst, and Gay is a librarian for John Jay College of Criminal Justice. Best man at the wedding was Larry Ginsberg.

Carol Vandergrift Middleberg received her Ph.D. in clinical psychology from Ohio State University in Columbus, Ohio. She is interning at Michael Reese Hospital in Chicago.

Marjorie Neisfeld is now clerking for New Jersey Superior Court Judge Irving Rubin in Paterson, N.J. She received her J.D. from Boston University School of Law in June.

Lynn A. Rankin enrolled at Yale Law School this fall under a one-year fellowship program for journalists funded by the Ford Foundation. She had been a statehouse reporter in Dover, Del., covering the governor's office for the *Wilmington News-Journal*.

Frances M. Wentworth has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the U.S. Air Force after graduating from Officer Training School at Lackland AFB, Texas. She's now at Hanscom AFB, Mass., for training as a computer systems analyst.

75 Bibi Abdulla and her husband, Carlyle A. Thayer (see '67), are living in Canberra, Australia. Bibi is president of the Bendigo Women's Soccer League.

Katharine Walling Billings and Thomas E. Hudson were married June 10 in New Canaan, Conn. She received a master's degree in museum studies in May from George Washington University and is with the Museum of African Art in Washington, D.C.

Robin Blacklow left Polaroid International (Amsterdam) last December after a year and a half as copywriter "to try the fluctuating —

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The Brown Club: Brown's 'presence' in New York City

Is a "Brown presence" in New York City — in the form of a Brown Club — still a worthwhile thing? Not surprisingly, the officers of the Brown Club in New York think so. They talked with the *BAM* about this and other aspects of the Club recently:

Given the problems of maintaining private clubs in cities such as New York, what role does the Brown Club play?

"This is Brown in New York" sums up what we're all about. This is a club that provides enjoyment for our own members from the New York area and for members who come from other parts of the country. This is a center for Brown happenings. We have to be here to be a voice for Brown in this city, which is still the cultural capital of the country.

What's new at the Club?

Probably the most significant new thing is the changing of the dues structure. We've done away with the various classifications of membership and now charge a flat \$50 annual membership fee. This entitles a member to all club services and activities and we think we are offering the Brown community — in New York City and elsewhere — the biggest bargain in the history of university clubs.

Some of the other Ivy university clubs in New York City charge annual dues of \$300 or more. Weren't you taking a risk?

We knew the risk was enormous, but we also knew the key was membership. In the spring of 1977, before taking the proposal to change the dues to the membership, we conducted a poll of potential members. The poll indicated that, with dues of \$50, one third of a potential 5,000 members would consider joining. And, indeed, membership this year should reach 1,000.

Another boost to membership is our affiliation with the Wheaton, Manhattanville, and Colby clubs. These affiliations not only provide some much-needed income, but give our members an expanded offering of programs.

Do you have any reciprocal arrangements?

Members of the Brown Club can charge at and use the facilities of the Williams Club on 39th Street, the Lawyers Club in the Wall Street area, the Excelsior Club for swimming, the Apple Paddle Tennis Club, and the three locations of the Town Squash facilities. Separate memberships at these clubs would cost over \$1,000.

What kind of activities do you offer?

There is literally something for every-



The Club is located in the headquarters of the National Women's Republican Club.

one, ranging from analyses of the economic scene by noted Brown professors to lively showings of football films, including disco dancing, wine-tasting, and happy hours every Thursday.

We rent an entire floor at 3 West 51st Street, we employ an executive secretary (Dusty Bricker '76) and a bartender, and we publish a monthly newsletter. Our events run from September through June.

For members who do not live in New York, but come here occasionally, the Club offers a comfortable place to stay at far less than most hotels in the area. In fact, the money saved on hotel bills should more than pay for the cost of membership.

Any other activities?

The Club is not all fun and games. We support the University in any way we can. We host NASP meetings and participate in the Student-Alumni Relations Committee activities. And the Club contributes regularly to the Brown scholarship funds. Last year that amount was approximately \$800.

We also feel that our physical presence in New York City is important in recruiting students.

Officers this year are William D. Rogers '52, president; Judith Korey Charles '46, James D. Brown '54, and William Griffith '70, vice presidents; Eli Hirschteld '71, secretary, and Phyllis Van Horn Tillinghast '51, treasurer.

but challenging — world of freelance writing. Have written ads, articles, editorials, record sleeves, opera synopses, translations." Her address: P. C. Hootstraal 140 III, Amsterdam, Netherlands (Tel. 020-725944).

Jocuin Ives Brant is a truck driver for the Richmond Meat Co. in Oakland, Calif.

Dick Bulterman (A.M.) and *Ann M. Thomas* (see '77) were married Sept. 23 in Manning Chapel and are living in Barrington, R.I. A graduate of Hope College in Michigan, Dick is currently working on his Ph.D. at Brown and is employed by Raytheon Co.

Dr. John R. Cangemi ('78 M.D.) is a resident physician at the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn.

Cynthia Cote has left the San Francisco law firm of McCutchen, Doyle, Brown & Emerson, where she was a legal assistant and law librarian. She took graduate courses in art history at the University of California, Berkeley, and is now a graduate student at Indiana University, where she is working on her Ph.D. in Trecento Sienese art.

Donald Feeney and *Diane Carter* were married July 1 in Minneapolis, where they now live. Donald is a statistical analyst in

environmental studies with the state of Minnesota.

William H. Fraser has joined the staff of Pine Tree Legal Assistance, Presque Isle, Maine.

Richard W. Halpern writes that in June he accepted a position with a twenty-five-year-old firm, The Holliston Sand Co., Holliston, Mass., as marketing and sales manager. "Have complete responsibility for market research and development, sales and sales promotion strategy, for a new product line of bagged sand products," he writes.

Cynthia Herpe is teaching French and Spanish at Franklin High School, Franklin, Mass.

James L. Kamen is a law clerk to Federal District Judge Robert L. Carter in New York City.

Andrew G. Malis and *Leslie Anne Seaton* were married July 30 in Boston and are living in Brookline, Mass. A computer scientist, Andy is working for his master's in applied math at Harvard.

Allen Vander Meulen (Ph.D.) has been appointed associate professor and chairman of the division of economics and business administration at North Central College, Naperville, Ill.

Dr. Thomas C. Platt (Sc.M., '78 M.D.) is a resident in internal medicine at Miriam Hospital, Providence.

Betsy L. Rotman has been promoted to departmental officer in the marketing group of Old Stone Bank, Providence.

Susan C. Ryan and *Michael "Chip" Chiarulli* were married July 23, 1977, in Basking Ridge, N.J. Susan is the daughter of *Anne Crane Ryan* '50 and *James F. Ryan* '49. Chip is the son of *Mary Santulli Chiarulli* '43 and *Peter Chiarulli* '49 Ph.D. In the wedding party were *Pamela Guise Merl*, *Harold Horwich*, and *Robert Palme*. Chip is a graduate student at Princeton, and Susan is working for an actuarial consulting firm in Princeton.

Marcia D. Spindell is an activities therapist at the General Hospital of the Rhode Island Medical Center in Cranston, working primarily on dance-movement therapy with geriatric and rehabilitation patients. "My master's degree is in dance therapy," she says, "and anyone who is interested in the field may contact me." Her address: 303 Ives St., Providence 02906.

Juan Tavares is on leave from the University of California at San Diego, where he is a teaching assistant while working on his Ph.D. in comparative literature. He is using his leave time to work with Editora De Santo Domingo, S.A., and has just edited his second book for children.

Rhode Island State Rep. *Jeffrey J. Teitz*, Newport, received his law degree from Harvard Law School in June. He was credited with getting the "fun" tax passed in the Rhode Island House, a bill that was the object of strong criticism from persons in the tourist and entertainment businesses. Besides spearheading the fun tax bill, Jeff was the author of the Judicial Selection Reform Act of 1977, an act that guaranteed for the first time in the state's history public participation in the selection of Supreme Court judges.

James Woodruff writes: "After a year in Iowa, I have just become a repatriated New Englander. I am teaching English and math-

ematics at the Austine School for the Deaf in Brattleboro, Vt."

76 *Alan Axelrod* is working in his father's business, Axelrod Music, Providence.

Debra Sue Belaga was awarded her doctor of jurisprudence at the Stanford University Law School, and will practice law in San Francisco.

John G. Berylson and *Amy Smith* (Harvard '75) were married in August. Both will graduate from Harvard Business School in June.

Robert M. Brown is an analytical engineer with Pratt & Whitney Aircraft, East Hartford, Conn.

Roger D. Clark (A.M.) has joined the staff at Nichols College, Dudley, Mass., as an instructor in sociology.

Michael W. Cropp and *Lois Meryl Roth* were married Aug. 26 and are living in Providence. Mike is a fourth-year student in the Brown medical program.

Stephen M. Ehrlich and *Andrea G. Berger* were married July 30 and are living in West Lafayette, Ind. Steve is a teaching assistant at Purdue, where he is a candidate for a master's degree in applied statistics.

David Haettenschwiler has received his M.A. in international relations from Johns Hopkins University. He lives in Buffalo.

Peter Korda and *Nancy Osman* (see '77) were married on August 27. The bridesmaids included *Shelly Kessler* and *Susan Pelch* '77, and the ushers included *Robert Day*. Peter is a third-year law student at New York University. They live at 402 Lawrence Apt., Princeton 08540.

Richard Leff and *Debra Kantorowitz* (see '78) were married May 28 in Providence. Richard is a medical student at Brown. Attendants were *Jo Ann Kantorowitz* '79 GS, *Beth Ann Herman*, the daughter of *Bernard Herman* '45, *Richard Greenberg*, and *Anthony Green*.

Annamarie Levins, who recently received her master's degree from Princeton, is enrolled in Princeton's four-year program leading to a doctorate in politics.

Lee J. Lisecki is an independent filmmaker living at 3355 Vinton Ave., Apt. #1, Los Angeles 90034. He received his M.S. in engineering from Cornell in 1977.


Edmond A. Neal III is in his third year at Boston University Law School, after which he will serve as an associate of Robert E. George in Sturbridge, Mass. On Sept. 9, Ed and Kathleen M. McKeon were married in Auburn, N.Y., with *Curtis P. Robb* serving as best man. Other alumni at the wedding were *Daniel Harrop*, *Richard Burrows*, *Kenneth Lury* '75, and *Jeffrey Pieper* '78. The couple is living at 19 Gerard St., Southbridge, Mass. 01550.

James Arthur Patterson and *Virginia Lee Campbell* were married July 8 in Falmouth, Mass., and are living in Denver, Colo. Jim is attending the University of Colorado School of Medicine.

John Paul has taken time off from his studies at Case Western Reserve University School of Law (after completing two years) to pursue "more spiritual yearnings." He's now living in Rome, Italy.

Curtis P. Robb and *Judith Anne Sullivan* were married June 17 in New Fairfield, Conn., and are living in Philadelphia. Curtis

continued on page 54




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Recent and readable books by Brown alumni

John E. Rouse '13, *The Criollo Spanish Cattle in the Americas*, University of Oklahoma Press, \$17.50. The protein-rich American diet started with the Spanish cow. That animal changed the course of American civilization, altering the life, culture, and economy of individuals, empires, nations, and continents. "The cattle dominions that flourished on virgin grasslands from Argentina to Canada were built on the Spanish cow."

Harry W. Nelson '30, *Wolf Stone*, Wolf Stone, Blue Leaf, \$2.95. If it is true that modern men value time more highly than money, then Harry Nelson is their poet. *Wolf Stone*, *Wolf Stone* is a collection of poems which touch lightly on the meaning of time and together make a statement of the author's perception. Nelson is widely published, and also has had a number of one-man art shows.

Jane Flannery Jackson '38 A.M. and Joseph H. Jackson, *Infant Culture*, Crowell, \$9.95. Scientists have shattered our ideas of the infant as a lump to be fashioned as we see fit. From birth, children have likes and dislikes, can see, hear, taste, and feel in sophisticated manners. These kinds of findings lead to a better understanding of our inborn abilities and to a greater appreciation of the complexity of human beings, even at the outset of life.

Doris Roberts Entwisle '46 Sc.M. and Leslie Alec Hayduk, *Too Great Expectations*, Johns Hopkins University Press, \$12.95. Disadvantaged children fail in school because of low expectations of success: not so, say the authors, who studied and interviewed grade school children about their expectations of success. Just the reverse is true: disadvantaged students fail because their expectations are too high and cannot be met by the system. There are some other startling finds about what young children of different backgrounds think of themselves and what the schools can do for them.

Betsey Cummings Lewis '46, *Through England on My Knees*, Barnes, \$12. This well-illustrated book provides answers for beginners and enthusiasts alike on the art of ornamental brass rubbing. The history of brasses and the tools of the brass rubber are all discussed along with maps and locations of the best brasses. The detailed exploration of

England, town by town, provides a delightful narrative journey.

Robert E. Rodes, Jr. '48, *The Legal Enterprise*, Kennikat Press, \$13.50. The author, a law professor at Notre Dame, argues that, as the law provides a response to the needs of individuals and society, it is not just an arbitrary imposition of restraint. The book examines the entire legal enterprise, including enforcement, penology, and social justice programs, giving a framework for understanding and standards by which the laws can be measured.

Richard C. Sprinthall '52 and **Norman A. Sprinthall '54**, '59 A.M., *Psychology, A Developmental Approach*, 2nd ed. Addison-Wesley, \$11.95. This textbook and accompanying teacher's manual investigate the varied aspects of educational psychology within a framework of developmental psychology. The authors have made every effort to expand the chapters where recent developments have changed the field.

Lee A. Jacobus '57, *Sudden Apprehension: Aspects of Knowledge in Paradise Lost*, Mouton, \$26.60. This critical examination of the uses of knowledge, from the knowledge of self to the knowledge of God, in *Paradise Lost*, argues that Milton's attitudes toward sensory perception and judgment and the ultimate knowledge which results from such perceptions are surprisingly Aristotelian.

Marcia Sewall '57, illustrator, *Come Again in the Spring*, by Richard Kennedy, Harper & Row, \$4.95. A children's book for ages six and up that tells the quiet story of Old Hark and Death, and how the old man's concern for the birds he feeds saves his life. Death comes for him, but Old Hark is not ready to go, and asks for a reprieve with the words, "Come again in the spring." Marcia Sewall's illustrations in black and white complement the tone of the writing.

Stuart Levine '58 Ph.D. and Susan Levine, eds., *The Short Fiction of Edgar Allan Poe*, Bobbs-Merrill, \$9.95. This volume brings together all the information needed to understand Poe's stories. It puts Poe into the full context of the reading public of his time, by providing the information on the appearance of each work; seen in the context in which they were first published, his works seem less exotic. Great care has been taken to

clear up errors in the facts of Poe's life, and to select the texts that best represent Poe's own reworking of his stories. Classical allusions are explained for those whose backgrounds are more scientific than literary.

Lois Hammersberg Lowry '58, *A Summer to Die*, Houghton Mifflin, \$6.95. Lowry's first book for children. Thirteen-year-old Meg envies her older sister's beauty and popularity. Her feelings don't make it any easier for her to cope with Molly's strange illness and eventual death.

Lew Cady '59, *Beer Can Collecting*, Grosset & Dunlap. A book for the man more interested in the can than the contents. Everything you need to know to be a collector . . . even the trading values of over 200 cans. For the boys who can pack it in and pack it home.

Victor Strandberg '59 A.M. '62 Ph.D., *The Poetic Vision of Robert Penn Warren*, University of Kentucky Press, \$9.95. The brilliant, profound, and earthy poems of Warren are now receiving deserved acclaim after a long period of neglect and misunderstanding. Strandberg elucidates the development of Warren's three basic themes: passage, the undiscovered self, and mysticism. His treatment of Warren's expressed critical precepts further explicates the poet's own artistic intentions and his critics' mixed responses.

Alfred Turco, Jr. '62, *Shaw's Moral Vision: The Self and Salvation*, Cornell University Press, \$13.50. Shaw's literary and dramatic works are analyzed to show the intellectual coherence of Shaw's commitment to achieving a vision of the self that would help individuals and society to attain salvation in the modern world. The ways in which Shaw responded to his own deepening awareness and to political pressures shows through and enlightens his literary art.

Karen Helder DeVos '63 M.A.T., *A Woman's Worth & Work: A Christian Perspective*, Baker Books, \$2.95. Intended to help clarify the goals of feminism, the book relates feminism and the teachings of the Bible to questions concerning men's and women's talents.

received his master's degree from Cambridge University, Cambridge, England, where he also served as captain of the college's water polo team. He's now attending the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School of Finance in Philadelphia.

Dr. Philip H. Ross is a graduate of the University of Connecticut School of Dental Medicine, has established a practice in Manchester, Vt. Dr. Russell recently received a citation from the American Academy of Periodontology.

Gregory G. Schwartz is living in Durham, N.C., where he is an M.D. and Ph.D. candidate at Duke University.

Pamela Silverman and Mark Whittaker Whalen were married July 29 in Farmington, Conn., with Jill Silverman '75 serving as maid of honor for her sister. The father of the bride is Dr. Robert L. Silverman '46. Pam and Mark are living in Durham, N.C. Mark is enrolled in the M.B.A. program at Duke, where he has been awarded a fellowship, and Pam is attending the Duke Law School.

Gary Valerio is manager of food services at Bryant College, Smithfield, R.I. The former Brown football player was among those in charge of feeding the New England Patriots football players when that NFL club trained at Bryant last summer.

77 Dirk Q. Allen has been named editor of the *Fairfield Sun*, an 11,000-circulation weekly in Fairfield, Ohio. He had served as chief reporter for the *Sun* since its inception last April. Prior to that he had been city reporter for the *Fairfield Echo*. "Writing has gotten into my blood," says the two-time *BDH* sports editor.

Jim Becker writes that he has started a new business that is unconnected with his major in bio-engineering. He is now a vice president and a founding member of the Intervale Publishing Co., Meredith, N.H. Intervale has just published a book of cartoons entitled *Mel-Practice In New Hampshire*, a cartoonist's view of Gov. Meldrum Thomson by D. B. Johnson. Says Jim: "I must say that due to Brown's diverse curriculum that allows engineers the freedom to take humanities courses, I didn't feel quite as much out of my element (as a publisher) as I expected."

Susan Maureen Casey was married recently to Dr. Matthew Lipsett. The ceremony was performed by her father's classmate, The Rev. Henry Bowen '51. Bridesmaids included Joan Hattenreiter and Laurie Tulaman. Doug Elow was the soloist. Guests included Edward Brackett '14 and his wife, Thekla Jones Brackett '13, Irving Magid '38, and Steven Butcher '50. The couple is living at 1022 Camelot Dr., College Park, Ga. 30349.

Philip Dellin has earned his M.S. in engineering at Stanford University and is now working for Bell Laboratories in Holmdel, N.J.

Jonathon Guora is a truck driver in Chicago for Rambow Bakeries.

Harry Hoberman has "moved west" to Eugene, Oreg., where he has started a Ph.D. program in clinical psychology at the University of Oregon. His address: 835 E. 25th St., Eugene 97405.

Timothy Carlson Morse and Karyn M. Zabel were married June 24. Timothy is a design engineer with Centronics, of Hudson, N.H.

David N. Neusner served as a summer law clerk with the Rhode Island Attorney General's office, Providence. He is a second-year law student at Boston University School of Law.

Nancy Osman and Peter Korda (see '76) were married on August 27. The bridesmaids included Shelly Kessler '76 and Susan Pelch, and the ushers included Robert Day '76. Nancy is a second-year graduate student in psychology at Princeton. They live at 402 Lawrence Apt., Princeton 08540.

Elaine Mary Perkins and James P. Bird were married last summer and are living in Scranton, Pa.

Ann M. Thomas and Dick Butlerman (see '75) were married Sept. 23 at Manning Chapel and are living in Barrington, R.I. Ann is a technical writer in Brown's Computer Center.

78 Mardges Bacon (Ph.D.) is assistant professor of fine arts and American studies at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.

Dorcas Annie Baker is a financial assistant to the executive director of the YWCA of Greater Rhode Island in Central Falls.

William C. Barber is a programmer-designer engineer at Instron Corp., Canton, Mass.

Richard J. Bauerfeld is a "youth staffer" of the Lutheran Church in America, New York City.

Guy Thomas Bernstein is a student at the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Amy S. Briskin is an assistant in the publicity department at The Dial Press, New York City.

Al Cacozza is a research assistant in health policy at the Urban Institute, Washington, D.C.

Salvatore Cappelletti is an assistant professor of Romance languages and literature at Boston College.

Mark J. Degenmaro is attending the University of Delaware Law School.

Bene H. Eacha is a law student at Case Western Reserve in Cleveland. She plans to do some interviewing of prospective Brown students this year.

Edward P. Frazee, head class agent, deserves our thanks for his efforts in seeing to it that the class participated in giving to Brown last year in greater numbers than the other classes in our peer group.

Mary Frur is a research assistant at Miriam Hospital, Providence.

Karen E. Grassmuck is a college representative for McGraw-Hill Book Co., Manchester, Mo.

Tom Hassan is working as a member of the Brown admissions staff.

Debra Kantorovitz and Richard Lett (see '76) were married May 28 in Providence, where they now live. Debra is an administrative assistant with Herbert L. Emers, Inc. Attendants were Jo Ann Kantorovitz '79 GS; Beth Ann Herman, the daughter of Bernard Herman '45; Richard Greenberg '76; and Anthony Green '76.

Richard Katzman is vice president of Kaz, Inc., New York City.

William Lichtenstein is a graduate student at Columbia School of Journalism.

Charles B. MacFarland and Jane Howe were married in August and are making their

home in Freeport, L.I.

Samuel M. Menicoff is a credit analyst with Industrial National Bank, Providence.

Deaths

Ruth Batchelder Sturgill '00, Frankfort, Ky., former teacher in the West Warwick (R.I.) School System and later active in the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs; in February 1969. Delta Sigma. Survivors include a daughter, Audrey Sturgill Martin, Louisville Rd., Frankfort.

Sheldon Jenckes Howe '08, Deerfield, Mass., history teacher at Deerfield Academy, Deerfield, Mass., for thirty-five years prior to his retirement in 1965; Aug. 27. Mr. Howe earned a master's degree in history at Harvard in 1910, served in France with the 301st Infantry during World War I, and after the armistice, was attached to the intelligence section and participated in the peace conference. After serving as a member of the Princeton faculty for a decade, Mr. Howe moved to Deerfield, where his classroom lectures, highlighted by amusing anecdotes and personal experiences, were always alive with the spirit of American history. He and his wife were deeply involved with restoration work in the town of Deerfield. Survivors include his wife, Margery, Old Rd., Deerfield 01342; sons John and Nicholas; and a daughter, Elizabeth Howe Verrill '53.

Samuel Church Wardwell '08, Bristol, R.I., former owner of Samuel C. Wardwell Boat Yard in Bristol, Sept. 12. Phi Gamma Delta. Survivors include his wife, Edith, 843 Hope St., Bristol 02809.

Kenneth Lloyd Butler '09, Union City, Calif., former manager of Pan-American Wallpaper & Paint Co., Oakland; July 14. Phi Delta Theta. Survivors are not known.

Warren Randolph Burgess '12 (A.B. and A.M.), Washington, D.C., a former Undersecretary of the Treasury and U.S. Ambassador to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and a trustee and Fellow of the University; Sept. 16. Ambassador Burgess was a statistician by training and a banker and economist by profession. During World War I, he became chief of the statistics branch of the War Department, retiring from the Army with the rank of major. He received his Ph.D. from Columbia in 1920, the same year in which he joined the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. He joined the National City Bank of New York in 1938, becoming chairman of the bank's executive committee. Mr. Burgess was president of the New York State Bankers Association in 1940-41 and president of the American Bankers Association in 1944-45. He went to Washington in 1953 and played a prominent part in formulating the nation's foreign and domestic economic and fiscal policies in the early years of the Eisenhower Administration. In 1957, having served four years at the Treasury, Mr. Burgess was named ambassador to NATO and U.S. representative to the Organization for European

Economic Cooperation. Retiring to private life in 1961, Mr. Burgess was a founder and chairman of the Atlantic Council, a foreign-policy study group, and remained active in it until shortly before his death. He was a trustee at Brown from 1933 to 1937 and a member of the Board of Fellows from 1937 until his resignation in 1969. He was a member of the 1936 committee that selected Henry M. Wriston as Brown's president. Mr. Burgess served on the Housing Board in 1948-49 and was awarded an honorary LL.D. by the University in 1937. Delta Upsilon. Survivors include his wife, Helen, 1248 30th St. NW, Washington 20007; and two sons, *Leonard* '42 and *Julian* '43.

Sister *Mildred Mary McDevitt* '18, Worcester, Mass., a Catholic nun who at one time taught at Emmanuel College, Boston; Aug. 30. Sister McDevitt left Brown after one year, received her degree from Trinity College, Washington, D.C., and took her A.M. in 1926 from Emmanuel College and her Ph.D. in 1934 at Boston College. There are no immediate survivors.

Everett Allen Wight '19, Wilmington, Del., an assistant in the film department of The DuPont Co., Wilmington, prior to his retirement in 1966; Aug. 22. Mr. Wight was a World War I Army veteran. Phi Sigma Kappa. Survivors include two sisters, *Esther* and *Marion Wight*, both of Worcester, Mass.

Mary Wilbur Cushman '21, West Hartford, Conn., French teacher and dean of girls at Hall High School, West Hartford, from 1930 until her retirement in 1964; Sept. 21. Miss Cushman earned her master's at Teachers College, Columbia University, in 1932. At Hall High she established the first chapter of the American Field Service. In 1955, the West Hartford Exchange Club presented her with a Golden Deeds Award for "going above and beyond her service to youth." There are no immediate survivors.

Wernert Jacques Schuler '22, Erie, Pa., retired vice president and sales manager of Lovell Mfg. Co., Erie; Aug. 8. Sigma Chi. Survivors include his wife, *Virginia*, 3916 Montrose Ave., Erie 16505; and two sons, *Jacques* and *Henry*.

Robert Parker Adams '23, Marblehead, Mass., retired co-owner of the Metropolitan Optical Co., Boston; Aug. 30. His father was *Charles Adams* 1880. Alpha Delta Phi. Survivors include his wife, *Lydia*, 17 Birch St., Marblehead 01945; a son, *Robert*; and two daughters, *Elizabeth* and *Lydia*.

Alverda Sammis Beck '27, '31 A.M., Rumford, R.I., cataloguer at the John Hay Library from 1946 to 1953 and again from 1962 to 1971 and at Kenyon College from 1953 to 1962; Sept. 16. Mrs. Beck was a student assistant at the John Hay from 1924 to 1927. In 1932 she edited *The Letter Book of Esck Hopkins*, published by the Rhode Island Historical Society. Her mother was the late *Grace Page Sammis* '99, her father was the late *George Lewis Sammis* '96, and her brother was the late *Clifford W. Sammis* '33. Survivors include a son, *Maj. Allen Beck*, USAF, and a daughter, *Bar-*

bara Beck Diaz, 6 Sutcliffe Cir., Rumford 02916.

Frederick Lloyd Young '28, Austin, Minn., retired owner of S.L. Young & Sons Transfer & Storage; July 24. Mr. Young is survived by his wife, *Pruda Armington Moulton Young* '27, Rt. #2, Box 185, Austin 55912; and four daughters and a son.

James Angus Thurrott '31, Mount Kisco, N.Y., retired advertising manager for the McCall Corporation in Philadelphia and New York City and, in 1960, national chairman of the Brown University Fund; Aug. 7. Mr. Thurrott was also employed by Textron as assistant to the president. In recent years, he owned Baldwin & Co., a New Canaan, Conn., real estate firm. Mr. Thurrott was a former director-at-large of the Associated Alumni. During World War II, he served as an Army cavalry officer. Alpha Delta Phi. Survivors include three sons, *Angus*, of South St., Washington, Conn. 06793, *James*, and *Bruce*; and two daughters, *Susan* and *Harriet*.

Edna Sunderland Bellin '33, Cranston, R.I., a former president of Komians, the alumnae drama society; Sept. 8. Mrs. Bellin was a member of The Players of Providence for more than forty years. Survivors include her husband, *Col. Robinson O. Bellin* '32, USA (Ret.), 26 Fairview Ave., Cranston 02905; and a daughter, *Barbara*.

Harry Dresser Deutschbein '33, Naples, Fla., former president of Deutschbein & Co., New York City; July 7. Mr. Deutschbein served in the Navy during World War II and the Korean War, retiring with the rank of lieutenant commander. He then attended the Ruskin School of Art at Oxford University, did further study in Spain, and became a self-employed artist in Florida. Survivors include his wife, *Mary Evelyn*, 586 Galleon Dr., Naples 33940; and one stepdaughter.

Olivia Ruffner '33, Shillington, Pa., retired school psychologist in the Muhlenberg Township School District; Aug. 14. Miss Ruffner earned her M.S. in guidance from the University of Pennsylvania in 1950. There are no known survivors.

Clifford Wilson Sammis '33, Stuart, Fla., vice president of the Fram Corp., East Providence, for thirty-four years; Sept. 15. His mother was the late *Grace Page Sammis* '99, his father was the late *George L. Sammis* '96, and his sister was the late *Alverda Sammis Beck* '27. Survivors include his wife, *Gloria*, 128 Everglades Blvd., Stuart 31405; and two daughters, *Virginia* and *Carolyn*.

Sonia Brown Swanson '45, East Amherst, N.Y., a rehabilitation counselor for the New York State Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, Buffalo, and a former president of the Pembroke Club of Buffalo; Oct. 8. Mrs. Swanson was state secretary for the New York State National Organization for Women, was a former president of the Buffalo Chapter and the Suburban Chapter of NOW, and was a member of its national nominating committee. At one time Mrs. Swanson was

executive secretary of the Intercollegiate Broadcasting System. Her father was the late *Fred G. Brown* '21 and her uncles were the late *Warren W. Brown* '21 and the late *Ben Clough*, professor emeritus of classics. Survivors include three daughters, *Hedwig Swanson Neale*, with whom she lived at 4 Robin Rd., East Amherst 14228; and *Robin* and *Elizabeth*.

John Mulloney '49, Marblehead, Mass., vice president and general manager of Bicknell & Fuller in Peabody, Mass.; Sept. 9. Mr. Mulloney served as a staff sergeant in the Army during World War II. Survivors include his wife, *Jeanne*, 16 Knight Ave., Marblehead 01945; three sons, *Brian*, *William*, and *Matthew*, and a daughter, *Winifred*.

Raymond Wallace Roberts '49, Smithfield, R.I., owner of his own shop where he built and raced midget cars; Sept. 15, while watching his son make a solo flight at Rhode Island's Green Airport. Survivors include his wife, on Farnum Pike, Smithfield 02917.

Joan Merrill Prince '50, Grand Rapids, Mich., executive medical secretary of the Grand Rapids Osteopathic Hospital; July 15. Mrs. Prince had been president of the Student Government Association while at Pembroke. Survivors include her mother, *Margaret H. Merrill*, 2161 Leonard NW, Grand Rapids 49504.

Charles Samdperil '51, Cranston, R.I., a practicing attorney in Providence who for the past seven years had been president of Vanguard Metals, Inc., and Vanguard Innovative Metals, Ltd., both of North Attleboro; Oct. 7. Mr. Samdperil was a 1954 graduate of Boston University Law School and was an Army veteran. Survivors include his wife, *Ann*, 238 Summit Dr., Cranston 02910.

Robert Joseph Macko '52, Worcester, Mass., English instructor at Worcester Academy for thirty-two years and a former chairman of the department; Aug. 27. Mr. Macko was head track coach at the Academy and served for many years as assistant football coach, part of that time under his classmate, *John Pietro* '52. At Brown, Mr. Macko received the 1910 football trophy, an award voted to the player with the highest cumulative academic average. He served in the Air Force from 1952 to 1956. Phi Delta Theta. Survivors include his wife, *Janet*, 81 Providence St., Worcester 01604; and two daughters, *Christina* and *Katrina*.

Richard Harvey Faulkner '55, West Willington, Conn., president of Management Matters, Ashford, Conn.; Sept. 22. Mr. Faulkner joined Connecticut Mutual in 1958 and in 1964, at age 32, became the youngest person to serve as a corporate officer in the firm's history. He served in the Navy for three years. In Ashford Mr. Faulkner was chairman of the board of education. Survivors include his wife, *Paula*, Box 172, West Wellington 06279, and four children, *Judy*, *Nancy*, *Peter*, and *David*.

On Stage

Rebuilding the walls of Jericho

Pembroke is long dead. The walls of Jericho that used to separate the sexes on campus have tumbled down so far that it's hard to remember they ever existed; you have to look long and hard now to find something as anachronistic as an all-female dorm at Brown. But out of the ashes of the cloistered feminine atmosphere that was Pembroke has risen, phoenix-like, Brown's first resident sorority. Well, almost. It's not officially a sorority yet, it doesn't have residential status, and it's not really the first (there were a half-dozen on campus around the turn of the century). But by next year Brown may be the fourth Ivy school with female Greeks on campus — Cornell, Pennsylvania, and Dartmouth, that former bastion of hard-drinking backwoods masculinity, being the others.

Ironically, the idea for a sorority at Brown came from a fraternity member. According to Dianne Lee '80, one of the fifteen women working to organize it, "A guy I know in Sigma Chi said to me, 'Let's see what kind of interest there is for a sorority at Brown,' and I said, 'Yeah, that sounds like something we should at least find out about.' So we started putting up posters and calling meetings." Out of those meetings last spring grew a core group of women who were committed to the idea and who began exploring the possibility of affiliating themselves with a national sorority. Nancy Goodick '80, another member of the group, said, "We initially made the decision that we wanted nationals just because we thought nationals had a lot more to offer to help us get established."

The next problem — the current problem — is deciding, out of the fifteen sororities that answered their inquiries, which they want to join. It's a little like a sorority rush on a grand scale. They eliminated eight in the first round on the basis of regional character or reputation; Joan Munves '80 said, "Some had started in the South and tried to keep up a tradition of Southern belles. Nothing against Southern belles, but we wanted something that was going to let us be a very varied group — large and diverse and not elite." The remaining seven were invited to come to campus this fall and give their presentations. Apparently, establishing a chapter at an Ivy school is considered quite a coup for a national sorority. Joan said, "Brown's a pretty important university nowadays — it's getting more and more popular around the country." Nancy concurred: "They say they'd have to approve of us, but I think they'd all love to get here."

By December, they expected to have met with all seven and to have voted on which one (if any) they wanted to affiliate with. "I think it's going to be a really tough decision," Joan said. "I think there's a lot of split opinion already on just the four that we've seen so far. Unless there's one that comes and just overwhelms us all, we're really going to have problems. It might be like the voting on the Pope — we'll be sitting in there, sending out white and black smoke all day."

"We'll invite the one that we find right, that we think

will fit in at Brown with the help of fifteen girls, and then invite all the girls on campus to join," Nancy said. Assuming they get clearance from the dean of students and from the Corporation (which no one expected to be a problem), they hope to establish themselves in on-campus housing (which they did expect to be a problem — so far the housing office hasn't made any promises). "We'd like housing; we think the group would work much better if it were closer together, but we're not going to let that stop us if we don't get it," Nancy said. Joan pointed out that "in the meantime we could cluster in a dorm, or there are a lot of schools that don't have sorority houses — the girls have a central meeting hall. Really, this year we've become fairly close, and we didn't know each other before this; it's already tied us together in a way."

For the women involved, the sorority fills a void in campus life, although, as Joan observed, "Everybody has their own personal feelings about why they want to do it. For me, it'll be an opportunity to live with a group of females that I either don't know or I want to get along with, and to work for goals and different kinds of things together as a group. I don't have much time left at Brown, and this year has really gotten me close with these girls now, and hopefully next year even closer. I think it's an opportunity for everyone to expand and grow in a group as well as within the University."

"You don't see large groups of females coming into Brown and remaining close friends all the way through," Nancy said. "If there are forty girls in a sorority house, I know there's going to be someone there that I can go cry to if I just flunked an exam. In my dorm, I don't know that many well enough that I can feel comfortable doing something like that. I also think that socially the University is male-dominated; girls don't get together in groups to do things, except for athletics." Joan foresaw the sorority as a social center for the campus in the same way that fraternities are now — "open to the campus, even though not everybody wants to join. I see the sorority being that even more than the fraternities."

As you might expect at a University where sororities haven't existed for almost seventy years, and where the Greek presence on campus is no longer a powerful one, not everyone finds the idea congenial. "Some people just don't think it's something Brown needs," Nancy said. "They worry what type of group we want to become." "I think it's mostly from other women, more than anyone else," Dianne said. "They're afraid that we're going to be elitist." But they're bending over backwards not to be; Joan asserted, "We really want to keep it open, we don't want to close it off. Also, they're afraid of a Greek society growing here, and I always try to tell people I don't think there's room for that at Brown. If another group of girls wants to start their own, we've already said we'd be more than willing to help them get started. But I don't think the way Brown is nowadays, and with the type of people that come here, that it'd ever be a Greek society."

Essentially, they see the sorority as one option among many at Brown. "I can't see any objection to a group wanting to form themselves on campus — any kind of group — because this is one thing that Brown really offers and even pushes, that they want people to start their own groups and do what they want to do," Joan said. "It's very much Brown for a group of girls to want to start a sorority."

J.P.

